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Fourth Biennial Report

OF THE

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND INDUSTRY**

1919-1920

W. J. SWINDLEHURST, Commissioner

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

State of Montana

Department of Labor and Industry

Helena, Mont., November 30, 1920.

His Excellency, Honorable S. V. Stewart,
Governor of Montana.

Sir:

In compliance with the act passed by the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly, March 4, 1913, creating the department of Labor and Industry, I herewith submit the Fourth Biennial Report of the department for the years 1919 and 1920.

A few words in explanation of the brevity of this report may not be out of place at this time. During the latter part of the war and after the armistice was signed, it was authoritatively announced that a great paper shortage existed in this country. It was generally supposed and earnestly hoped during the ensuing months that in some way this shortage would be relieved, but such has not been the case, as paper of all kinds is still very scarce and comparatively costly. For this reason many publications throughout the nation have been forced to cut down the number of their pages, while others have met a precarious situation through curtailment of their regular issues.

The department calls attention to these facts, as an explanation for the briefness of this report in a desire to conserve paper in harmony with a situation generally recognized as serious and in order to save the state the expenditure of unnecessary money. Under the circumstances the department abandoned several special investigations contemplated, and partially completed, while other matters have been abbreviated to come within the prescribed limit of this report.

With the publication of this report, the fourth prepared under the direction of the present commissioner, the department of Labor and Industry will be administered under a new personnel appointed under the direction of the newly elected governor. It is with considerable regret that the present commissioner retires from public life to enter a new field of endeavor of a personal and private nature. I can only wish that my successor may have the hearty cooperation and continued support of all those who have contributed to making the department a success.

In conclusion I wish to make a few recommendations to the next legislature for legislation, which I believe, if passed will be extremely beneficial to the future welfare of the working men of the state:

Factory Inspection Law.

Montana is one of the few states where the factory inspection law is not under the supervision of the labor department. While the legislative act creating the department of Labor and Industry authorizes the commissioner of Labor to enter any mine, mill, factory, workshop, smelter, warehouse, elevator, foundry, machine shop, or other establishment for the purpose of inspection, there is no provision of the statute which authorizes the hiring of competent inspectors or providing for an appropriation for the payment of their salaries and traveling expenses. The safety provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law, which provides for a systematic inspection

of places of employment designated under the Act as hazardous, is under the supervision of the Industrial Accident Board with the authority to hire competent inspectors or examiners and to collect an annual inspection fee based on the annual pay roll for the preceding year.

The Commissioner feels that the authority conferred on the two departments should be combined and enlarged under the scope of the labor department, the labor commissioner being made responsible for the inspection of safety and sanitary conditions as well as the enforcement of all labor laws.

Free Public Employment Offices.

The act of 1911 to amend Section 288 of the revised Codes of 1907, making it the duty of the common council of any incorporated city of the first or second class to establish free public employment offices and providing for the payment of the expenses for the same out of the revenue of the city, should receive the attention of the next legislative assembly. No penalty being provided for failure to comply with this Act, the law is to all intents and purposes a dead letter. Laws of no value should either be corrected or repealed.

Payment of Wages.

The difficulty so often experienced by the common laborer and the farm hand, in the matter of collecting wage claims is again brought to the attention of the next legislative assembly. It seems almost incredible that past legislatures, although repeatedly urged to do so, have failed to provide some simple and inexpensive method of collecting wages of employes, other than the present, prolonged, technical and costly process of bringing suit in the civil courts. In response to a general demand from labor unions two years ago, the Sixteenth Legislative Assembly passed an act known as the "Semi-Monthly Pay Day Law", which provides for the payment of wages every fifteen days (except agricultural labor) attaching a penalty of five per cent of the wages for not paying within the time required by the act, and providing for a penalty of five per cent to the wages of a discharged employe, when not paid within twenty-four hours following his discharge. This law contains a number of "jokers", chief of which is found in the fact that the penalty is so small as to have little effect on those who have a disposition to evade the law. In addition the present method of procedure is through a civil action, which usually consumes the amount affected through the processes of delayed litigation. A law making the penalty a misdemeanor with an adequate fine for failure to pay help is recommended.

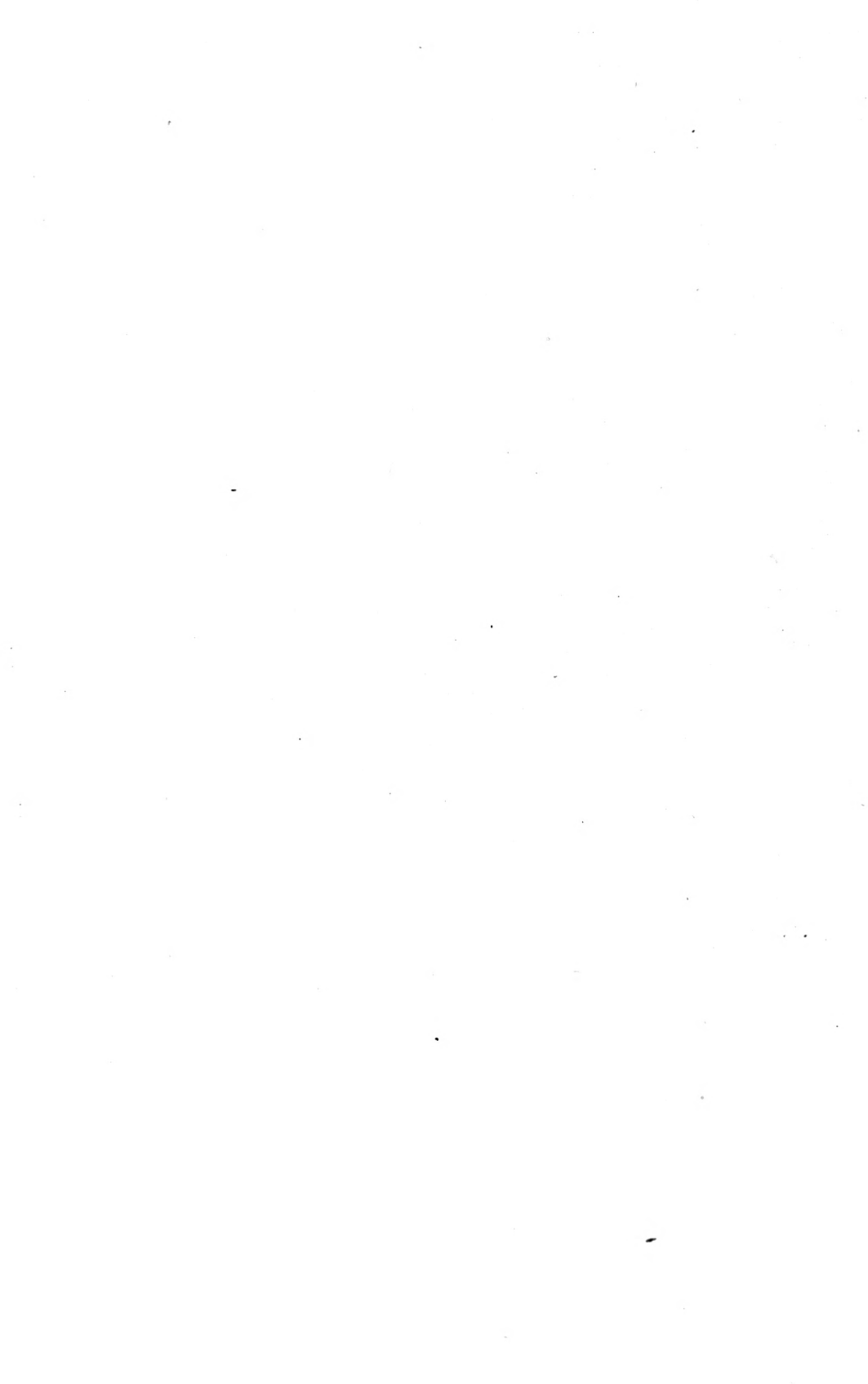
Inspectors Needed.

A provision for the employment of a limited number of special agents for work outside this office, would very greatly increase the efficiency of the work of this department. Owing to the lack of authority and appropriation for the hiring of inspectors, the only method open to this office for securing statistical data is through prescribed forms of inquiry sent through the mails to parties from whom facts are desired. This method has been proven of little value and has long been discarded in other states. The best, practical and most trustworthy method of securing information is through the employment of special agents to make personal calls upon parties from whom information is wanted. Elsewhere will be found a recommendation for combining the factory inspection law with the labor department. Under such an arrangement the machinery of this office could be used not only for the inspection of factories and workshops, but in making statistical investigations and enforcing the labor laws of the state without additional expenditures. Under this plan the same amount of money would bring proportionately much greater results than under the present system.

Private Employment Offices.

Private employment offices conducted for profit are still a serious menace to the working people of the state. Frauds perpetrated by dishonest employment offices show no decrease during the past two years. Regardless of the fact that other states have enacted laws designed to regulate the business of private employment agencies for the benefit and protection of the laboring people, Montana legislatures have repeatedly and consistently refused to afford through legislative enactment protection from private, profit seeking employment agencies, although persistently urged to do so by this department for the past eight years. This department believes the best method to correct abuses of this character is to abolish all fee employment offices conducted for profit although the passage of an act giving the state labor department general supervision over private employment offices, with authority to prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of the business along equitable lines would be a step in the right direction and would eliminate a great deal of the swindling and abuses which occur under the system now in vogue.

**STRIKES, WALKOUTS AND
LABOR DISTURBANCES**



STRIKES AND LABOR DISTURBANCES

The severity of strikes and labor disturbances in the state during the past two years, is clearly indicated in the following report. Many labor difficulties confronted the industrial life of the state during the biennial period just closed. A straightforward history of every strike of importance is herewith contemplated, including an unbiased report of several strikes, which resulted in serious interruption of the mining industry. Many of these disturbances were attended with much excitement and more or less disorders, which necessitated the sending in of Federal troops on two separate occasions.

With the exception of the past two months, labor in Montana has been very scarce during 1919 and 1920, and there has been a great demand for both skilled and unskilled labor. With steady employment and improved industrial conditions, the laboring man has been unusually independent and has felt that times were propitious for demanding an increased share of the prosperity of the times.

Following is a review of the disturbances in the order of their occurrence.

BUTTE METAL MINE WORKERS.

For several years prior to 1914, when the miners of Butte revolted against the Western Federation of Miners, the wages in the Butte district were based on a sliding wage scale, depending on the average monthly price of copper. The Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the principal producer in the Butte district had been observing a contract with the Butte Miners Union, which provided that when copper was 17 cents per pound or more, the miners were to receive a wage of \$4.00 per day; when copper averaged under 17 cents and above 15 cents the rate of wages paid was \$3.75 per day; and when copper was below 15 cents, wages automatically dropped to \$3.50 per day, the lowest wages paid.

Following the revolt which precipitated a disastrous strike in June 1914, the company no longer recognized the jurisdiction of the Butte Miners' Union, although they continued to observe the contract with the miners insofar as the payment of wages was concerned.

For some time after the outbreak of the European war, there was little demand for copper with a decline in prices, which was followed in a few months by an exceptional demand and increased prices, particularly after the participation of this country in the world conflict. Because of this fact and the urgent demand for labor, brought about by the war the wages of the Butte miners was raised to \$5.75 per day with a corresponding increase in wages for smeltermen at Great Falls and Anaconda.

Wages Cut and Miners Strike.

After the signing of the Armistice, as a result of unsettled conditions in foreign countries, there was practically no demand for copper. On Feb. 6, 1919, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company announced a cut in wages of \$1.00 per day in the mines of Butte and in the smelters at Great Falls and Anaconda. The following day, about three thousand miners, members of the Metal Mine Worker's Union (Independent) and Metal Mine Workers No. 800, I. W. W. and Finnish Societies quit work, although no demands had been formulated or a strike officially declared. Within a few days, the strikers, by establishing and enforcing a rigid picket system, which blockaded all avenues to the mines, were able to shut down every property in Butte. By well organized system or coercion all miners employed in the Butte

mines were forced to remain away from work. Within a week probably 8000 men were idle as a result of the strike. As the strike progressed much bitterness was displayed by striking miners. Meetings were held daily at the Finnish worker's hall where the strikers listened to many speeches of a radical and treasonable nature. Led by foreigners and a delegation of Finnish women, the crowd established a picket line on the Anaconda road, leading to the mines, where a number of men with dinner buckets were roughly handled and prevented from reporting for duty.

Troops Arrive.

On Feb. 9, Company (C) 44th United States Infantry, arrived by special train from Fort George Wright, Spokane with machine gun equipment. Major A. M. Jones in command of the company announced that law and order would be maintained at any cost to rioters and law violators.

Strikers Capture Army and Navy Association.

At a regular meeting of the Butte Army and Navy League association held Feb. 9th, returned I. W. W. soldiers packed the meeting in accordance with a prearranged program, and through liberal provisions of the by-laws and constitution gained membership during the meeting, and succeeded after a bitter fight in passing resolutions endorsing the striking miners. Publications issued by the strikers announced that the strike was being conducted by the "Soldiers, Sailors' and Workers' Council" an organization which was said to be composed of representatives from 15 labor unions, discharged soldiers and sailors, Industrial Workers of the World, Pearse Connolly Club (an Irish Patriotic Society), Socialists, and other radicals. Feb. 10, the Soldiers', Sailors' and Workmens' Council wired a protest to Secretary of War Baker at the attitude of the government in sending regular troops to take charge of the situation in Butte.

Legislature Appoints Committee.

The Sixteenth Legislative Assembly on Feb. 9th, appointed a joint committee to visit Butte to ascertain if the legislature could be of any assistance in adjusting the difficulty between the strikers and mining companies and to inquire into the general situation and cause of the strike. Although representatives of organized labor were asked to appear before the committee, Tom Campbell, chairman of the Metal Mine Workers' Union was the only representative of the strikers to appear at the hearing. Mr. Campbell admitted that the strike had not been officially declared through a business meeting of the union, but felt that a majority of the members were in favor of the walkout. He stated that no formal demands had been presented to the mining companies, although the miners were striking for a wage of \$6 per day, a six hour day and the abolition of the rustling card. The committee in its report stated that the high cost of living was primarily responsible for the Butte trouble, that a vast majority of the men would return to work if they were not afraid of violence, and that a large proportion of the men were opposed to violence and were not in sympathy with the strike.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company notified independent mining companies of the Butte district Feb. 10th that an embargo had been placed on the shipment of custom ore to their smelters at Great Falls and Anaconda. This action was taken to mean by the Independent shippers that the Anaconda Copper Mining Company was cleaning up its ores on hand in preparation for a complete shutdown of all their properties.

Efforts Made to Reduce Living Costs.

Butte Mining Companies after a conference with Major A. M. Jones in command of the forty-fourth infantry, on Feb. 10th, appointed a committee to visit local merchants and ask that they make some

move to reduce the price of merchandise, rents and other necessities of life. This action was taken because it was generally felt that the strike was not entirely due to the reduction of wages, but largely the result of the dissatisfaction of wage workers at the exorbitant prices being charged for foodstuffs, clothing, rents and other necessities.

At a meeting of Butte residents held at the office of Mayor Maloney February 12th, which was attended by wholesalers, retailers, housewives, working men and others. The cost of living was discussed and testimony offered which showed conclusively that Butte residents were paying excessively for all necessities.

Other statements offered charged profiteering, while one wholesaler blamed the federal department of agriculture and the federal food administration. A committee was appointed at the conclusion of the meeting to work in conjunction with another committee of local business men and a committee from the state legislature.

It was generally felt that some action was necessary to reduce the price of merchandise, rents and other necessities of life as well-founded rumors were current that the mining companies contemplated an indefinite closing of their properties, or that stores would be opened for the sale of goods at cost to all employees.

Two companies of the 44th United States Infantry arrived in Butte late on the night of the 12th of February, under command of Major George Halloran. They came from Fort Lawton, Wash., to join other units of the same regiment stationed in Butte to assist in protecting property and preserving order.

Council Endorses Strike.

At a meeting of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly held Feb. 11th, the strike of the Metal Mine Workers' Union (Independent) and Metal Mine Worker's Union No. 800 I. W. W. was endorsed. The Butte Metal Trades Council, the advisory body for all Metal Trades Craft in Butte endorsed the action of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, which endorsed the strike and recommended each individual union to vote either upon the question of a strike or to instruct its members to remain away from work at the mines while the strike was in progress.

Street Car Service Suspended.

Street car service was suspended in Butte on the morning of Feb. 10th, when a committee of strikers surrounded the barns and threatened violence if an attempt was made to run the cars. The Street Car Mens' Union voted to defer action on a request that they walk out in sympathy with the miners, although they refused to take the cars out of the barns for fear of alleged intimidation. Street car service was not resumed until the morning of the 15th of February, only those possessing automobiles having an opportunity to ride for a period of five days.

The Butte Stationary Engineers Union took a referendum vote Feb. 15th and refused to join the walkout of miners. Other unions held meetings but failed to endorse resolutions to quit work in sympathy with the strikers, while many of the unions took no action at all. The Electricians' Union, which was one of the first union organizations to vote to remain away from work in sympathy with the miners, rescinded its action. Members of the Butte Army and Navy association, which had a week previous voted to endorse the strike of miners, repudiated their former action at a meeting held Feb. 16th. The preamble to the resolution repudiating their former action, declared in effect, that radicals packed the meeting at which the strike of miners was endorsed. With a failure of boni-fide labor organizations to endorse the strike, there was a noticeable increase in the number of men who reported for work at the mines under the protection of the military authorities.

Strike Ends Suddenly.

February 17th the strike ended as suddenly as it had begun. The Metal Mine Workers Union No. 800 I. W. W. voted to call off the strike and late the same day officers of the Butte Metal Mine Workers Union (Independent) made public announcement that it had called off the strike temporarily, acting on the recommendation of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Workers' council.

Although the strike was officially ended by the action of the above mentioned organizations, many of the men did not return to work at once. Probably a period of nearly two months ensued before capacity production was reached. As a result of the strike fully 8000 men in Butte were out of employment for a period of 10 days. During the ten days the strike was in progress there were a number of cases of violence reported. Several miners who remained at work were assaulted and dynamite was exploded under the house of one miner.

Other Strikes.

In addition to the miners affected there were a number of other strikes in progress during the Butte walkout. Linemen of the Postal Telegraph Company were striking because alleged non-union linemen were being employed by the Postal Telegraph Company on construction work. About 30 electricians of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company were also out in sympathy with the Postal linemen. The Western Iron Works which employed about 50 men were compelled to close for a time on account of a walkout by machinists helpers. Moulders also quit, giving a notice that they were taking a lay-off for three days. The management was notified that they were not striking, but simply taking a lay-off in conformity with a resolution of the machinists union to take a three day's lay-off. No discrimination was shown by the mining companies in taking back their old employees.

RIVER DRIVERS QUIT.

The services of this office was requested April 29, 1919 in the settlement of a strike of log drivers on Fortine Creek in Lincoln county. Plans of the Industrial Workers of the World for a general tie-up of the log drives in the Fortine and Flathead Valleys was carried out for a time with considerable success, particularly with reference to the drive of the Eureka Lumber Company on Fortine Creek from Trego to Eureka. The two principal drives consisted of 20,000,000 feet of logs on the Stillwater River for the Somers Lumber Company at Somers, and 25,000,000 feet which supplied the big mill of the Eureka Lumber Company at Eureka. On the Stillwater drive, which fortunately for the company was some distance from the railroad and inaccessible to I. W. W. pickets, a new crew was soon secured and the drive continued to move down stream with more or less difficulty.

The efforts of the strikers was attended with more success on Fortine Creek, which parallels the Great Northern railroad from Trego to Eureka, a distance of about 30 miles. "Jungle" camps were established at Fortine and Trego and pickets posted at these stations and along the river. New crews sent by the company to these points were either intimidated or discouraged from going to work.

The demands of the strikers included \$5 a day and board for eight hours work. Demand was also made that the company furnish bed springs, mattresses and blankets. The company had been paying \$4.50 a day and board for ten hours and the men were permitted to go to and return from work on company time.

No serious difficulty occurred in affecting a settlement. A compromise being effected, the men accepting \$5 for an eight hour day which the company granted.

For several seasons the Eureka Lumber Company has experienced considerable trouble on their drive with Industrial Workers of the World. The most serious trouble occurred in 1917 when their drive was completely tied up, the company going to the expense of shipping in a crew of Indians and half breeds from Northern Minnesota.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS OUT.

During the latter part of April, 1919, the journeymen painters at Great Falls gave notice to their employers that an advance from \$6.75 to \$7.20 per day would go into effect May 1st. The master painters having refused to grant the increase in wages the painters went out on a strike. Fortunately there was no tie-up of building operations, although there was a strong demand for painters and paper-hangers throughout the city. During the strike which lasted from May 1st to June 20th, many of the painters became contractors and work was resumed without interruption. The carpenters of Great Falls who expected to become involved in the strike took the matter up June 18th with the Building Trades Council with the result that a committee was appointed to adjust the scale of wages, and a settlement between the painters and their employers was effected in 48 hours. As a result of the agreement perfected, the painters were granted \$7.00, an advance of 25 cents per day.

COOKS, WAITERS AND CHAMBERMAIDS.

The cooks and waiters having perfected a very thorough organization in May, 1919, established a new wage scale for the hotels and restaurants of Great Falls. All cafes and restaurants in the city either met or exceeded the scale of wages asked except the Park and Rainbow hotels. In the case of these two hotels certain improvements in working and living conditions was demanded which the managements positively refused to grant. As a result all cooks, waiters, and chambermaids employed at the Park and Rainbow hotels struck June 1st. A boycott was also declared against both hotels by the unions of Great Falls. Other cafes and restaurants were operating as usual and the public suffered no inconvenience. A settlement between the union and the management of the hotels was reached August 15th, the chambermaids being granted a wage of \$60.00 per month, it being stipulated in the agreement that they were to provide their own sleeping quarters, the hotel management agreeing to take care of their laundry and furnish them with one meal a day at the hotel. The cooks and waiters also received a small increase in pay.

OBJECTED TO AN EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Miners employed at the Colorado Mine, a property owned by the Davis-Daly Mining Company, struck July 1, 1919, in protest against a reversion to an eight hour day. Eighteen months previous to the strike, the seven hour day was inaugurated by a voluntary agreement of the Davis-Daly Company because they found it impossible until certain improvements could be made to furnish the mine with a sufficient amount of pure fresh air. Work was therefore started to connect this property with the Belmont Mine, an Anaconda Copper Mining Company property, at an expense of nearly \$100,000. The work was completed and the mine served with cool fresh air. The defect having been remedied the company reverted to an eight hour day. When the seven hour day was established, it was with the understanding that the eight hour shift would be resumed as soon as the proper connections was made with the Belmont.

No other mines were effected by the Colorado strike, the trouble being entirely local. All surface men and a few miners remained at work. The Colorado mine had been engaged in the main in development work for some time and only a small number of men were affected by the strike. Within a few days most of the men returned to work with an eight-hour schedule.

METAL TRADES UNIONS.

Metal Trades' Unions, representing nine crafts, employed in the mines of Butte and in the smelters of Great Falls and Anaconda, presented a new contract to the mining companies, July 1, 1919, which demanded higher wages, a reduction in hours, and better working conditions. The demands of the Metal Trades' organizations were followed by similar demands by practically all other crafts in the mines and smelters in Montana. The original demands of the Metal Trades' Unions, which were somewhat modified at the conferences subsequently held, included a demand that all craftsmen's wages be increased to eight dollars a day with a five and a half day week and double time for overtime and holidays. Recognition of the seniority rule, which the employers contended destroyed efficiency and organization was also demanded as well as a request for a reduction in the high cost of living.

Pending the arrival of Con F. Kelly, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, who was visiting at his summer home at Swan Lake in Flathead county, the labor situation was not immediately affected, inasmuch as no fixed time had been set for the reply of the employing companies, although a number of Butte unions had walked out July 4th, as a protest against a refusal of the California authorities to grant a new trial to Mooney, who had been convicted of the bomb outrages during the San Francisco preparedness day parade.

Conference Begins.

Mr. Kelly arrived in Butte July 7th. After consulting with the local officials of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and other mining companies in Butte, a conference was arranged which was held July 9th. At this conference Mr. Kelly presided as president of the largest employer of labor in Montana. He also acted as spokesman for other mining companies operating in the Butte district.

Other officials of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company who were present included General Manager of Mines, John Gillie, Frederick Laist, manager of the company works at Anaconda; W. B. Daly, assistant manager of mines; Thomas Chope, labor commissioner; L. O. Evans, chief counsel and A. E. Wiggins, manager of the company's plants at Great Falls.

The unions whose proposals were considered were represented by a committee composed of five mill and smeltermen from Great Falls, five mill and smeltermen from Anaconda and three engineers from Butte, together with General Organizer Muir of the American Federation of Labor. The representatives from Great Falls were Thomas Rielly, Paul Siebert, Oscar Iverson, Earl Wurne and A. T. Woodruff; from Anaconda were James Walsh, Thomas E. Carey, Martin Flynn, Thomas Toohey and George McArdle. The hoisting engineers of Butte were represented by James Snell, Charles Whitely and Charles Boulware.

James F. O'Brien, president of the State Metal Trades Council represented that organization.

A New Schedule Proposed.

The result of this conference was not announced. Additional conferences were held, however, for several days. July 15, President C. F. Kelley announced that the mining companies were willing to grant a wage increase of \$1.00 per day. Under the proposed new schedule

miners would receive \$5.75 per day, first class engineers 7, mill and smeltermen \$5.75, journeymen of all crafts \$6.50, and laborers \$5 a day. This increase was offered provisionally upon the acceptance by the unions of the demand of the companies that the labor organizations settle all questions of jurisdiction without involving the employers on the basis of a referendum vote, where a union local had membership in two district organizations. It was further proposed that the Metal Trades Organization relinquish jurisdiction over a local which held membership in the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, if a third of the membership of the local in question were to vote in favor of accepting the jurisdiction of the mill and smeltermen.

Agreement Ratified.

Carpenters, engineers, mill and smeltermen, laborers and crafts not affiliated with the Metal Trades, accepted this agreement a few days following this conference and signed a contract for two years with the mining companies. Unions affiliated with the Metal Trades held a special referendum election July 22, and rejected the offer, because they objected to the seniority clause in the proposed contract.

About this time the Electricians' Union, which had been negotiating with the Montana Power Company for an increase in wages, rejected an offer made by this company to continue paying the same scale of wages which had been in vogue during the war.

Metal Trades Continue Negotiations.

Several subsequent conferences were held with the mining companies at the request of the Metal Trades Unions, but finally negotiations were discontinued, the Metal Trades Unions flatly refusing to consider the proposed contract until the seniority clause had been eliminated.

Through the efforts of A. H. Muir, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, an eleventh hour conference between C. F. Kelly, president of the Anaconda Company, and the executive board of the Metal Trades Council, was held August 7, and an agreement reached which caused postponement of the strike which had been called for August 8.

The agreement, which was submitted later to the various Metal Trades Unions for a referendum vote, provided that the seniority clause, the bone of contention, shall remain in the new contracts but that seniority based on length of service shall apply only to individual mines or shops and shall not extend throughout the entire company. The unions receded from their demand for a contract of only 30 days and agreed to sign for a year with notice of 30 days at the end of the year before the contract was repudiated. The unions accepted the other provisions of the company's counter proposal, including wage increases of \$1.00 a day.

This proposed agreement, which the executive board of the Metal Trades Council favored, was submitted to the unions for ratification and was rejected by referendum vote. August 10 President C. F. Kelly announced there would be no further concessions or offer of settlement made.

Strike Called.

All compromises having failed, an official call for a strike was issued by J. F. O'Brien, president, and C. W. Sprague, secretary, of the state Metal Trades organization. The strike started at noon August 12, approximately 600 men going out in Butte, 350 in Anaconda, and about 100 going out in Great Falls. Machinists, helpers, and blacksmiths of the Western Iron Works and the Butte Machinery Company went out at noon.

The Butte Electrical Workers, who had asked for an increase in wages from the Montana Power Company, which had been refused, voted August 11 to remain at work. Members of the Electricians'

Union with but few exceptions walked out August 8 without waiting for the strike to be called. Other tradesmen followed suit. Carpenters and all other craftsmen included in the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers observed the contract recently signed with the mining companies and were not affected by the strike. Probably less than 10 per cent of the men employed by the mining companies were involved in this strike.

Efforts Made to Cause a Complete Shutdown.

August 21 the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, acting upon the request of the Metal Trades Council, declared the hill unfair and called on all members of crafts unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to walk out in support of the Metal Trades strikers. With the exception of several hundred miners, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, but few men quit work in response to this call. Efforts were continued for some time without result; however, an attempt was made to call out all miners for the purpose of causing a complete shutdown of mining properties, until the metal trades and miners were granted an increase in wages. Sympathy for the strikers was expressed at a special meeting of members of the Metal Mine Workers, Industrial Union No. 800, I. W. W., held August 24, when the strike situation was reviewed and generally discussed. The members of this organization were in favor of going out in sympathy if some guarantee was given by the Metal Trades Union that the demands of the miners would receive the same support as they were willing to give the striking Metal Trades crafts. In order to get this assurance and support, a committee was appointed to present the following resolution to the strike committee of the Metal Trades Council:

The miners of the I. W. W. demand of the metal trades members who are now on strike that they will present to the mining companies as part of their own demands the following:

1. Eight hours from collar to collar for all employes of the mining companies in Butte.
2. Abolition of the rustling card for all employes of the mining companies in Butte.

Also that the members of the Metal Trades crafts now on strike will take part with the miners in maintaining a picket line in case the miners strike.

On the part of the members of Metal Mine Workers, Industrial Union No. 800, I. W. W., we pledge ourselves to come off the hill within 24 hours after the demands given above are presented to the mining companies by the Metal Trades Strike Committee.

This resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Signed: COMMITTEE.

The proposition was submitted to the strike committee of the Metal Trades crafts on Monday, August 25. A committee from the Metal Trades crafts brought a reply on the same afternoon, that on account of the constitutions of the various crafts on strike it would be impossible for the general strike committee to incorporate the demands of the miners with their demands. This committee explained that they were thoroughly in sympathy with the attitude of the miners in this case and fully appreciated the necessity from the miners' point of view of putting the proposition in this manner. They also stated that the strike committee of the Metal Trades crafts had decided to send this reply to the miners without submitting it to a vote of their membership, as it was certain, on account of the constitutions of the different crafts, that the proposition would be defeated if put to a vote of the rank and file.

Efforts to get the miners to strike in sympathy, therefore, failed. It is doubtful, if this conference had been successful, whether it would have materially altered the situation, as it was generally believed that only a small proportion of the miners were members of the I. W. W. organization.

Through the efforts of Hywell Davies, federal mediator, the executive council of the Metal Trades Unions ordered a referendum vote of the various craftsmen on a strike. A majority of the unions of Great Falls, Butte and Anaconda rejected the offer of settlement early in October.

A. W. Muir, an organizer, made another effort October 10 to induce the mining companies to grant certain concessions in an effort to terminate the strike.

C. F. Kelly, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, positively declined to make further concessions in a telegram sent from New York October 11, which declared that the company's offer of August 12 was final and binding. Following this telegram by unanimous vote the unions affiliated with the Butte Metal Trades Council requested the executive committee to order another referendum vote to determine whether or not the various craftsmen out on a strike should return to work. Similar action was taken by the councils at Anaconda and Great Falls. The result of this referendum which was held October 14 was overwhelmingly in favor of returning to work at once. This strike lasted approximately two months.

MOONEY DEMONSTRATION IN BUTTE.

Conforming to a policy advocated by the Workers' Defense League and the radical element in all labor unions throughout the United States, the Metal Mine Workers' Union No. 800, I. W. W., and the Metal Workers' Union of America, No. 1, two miners' organizations in Butte, walked out July 4, 1919, as a protest against the refusal of California authorities to grant a new trial to Thos. F. Mooney, who had been convicted of the bomb outrage during the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade. Eight other Butte unions with a membership of approximately 500 men, voted to join the strike, while twenty-two unions of the district, including the hoisting engineers, voted to remain at work. Officials of these unions announced that they would cease work for a five-day period, although many of the employers affected by the walkout refused to allow their men to return to work until July 14, denying them employment for an additional five-day period.

A convention of Industrial Workers of the World, which included delegates from Canada and the states of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Montana, met in Butte Sunday, July 5, for the purpose of forming one big union for the State of Montana. The fifty delegates in attendance, a number of whom spoke at the mass meeting held in the evening, gave stimulus to the walkout, which reached considerable proportions the following day. Pickets placed on the Anaconda road, the principal thoroughfare to the mines, induced many miners to join the walkout.

Early on the morning of July 5th an attempt was made to blow up the building used as pay office by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company on East Quartz street. The dynamite, estimated to have been between 12 and 15 sticks, was discharged at the entrance of the pay office. Damage to the building as a result of the explosion amounted to over \$5,000. All Butte was awakened by the explosion. That no one was hurt was considered miraculous. The perpetrators of the deed were never apprehended.

Probably 50 per cent of the miners in Butte were out during the Mooney demonstration.

Another strike to protest against the conviction of Mooney was scheduled to take place throughout the United States October 8, 1919. A few days prior to this time the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council received a telegram from the Workers' Defense League to the effect that owing to existing strikes and industrial unrest the working men throughout the country were in no mood to do other than look after their own welfare. Consequently matters such as the Mooney protest strike on October 8 could not be carried out on the scale as proposed and the council was therefore at liberty to take such action as local conditions would warrant. No action was taken by the council and the strike at Butte did not materialize.

LUMBER WORKERS OUT.

Over 100 men employed in the saw mill of the Eureka Lumber Company at Eureka in Lincoln County walked out during July, 1919, to enforce a demand for a reduction in working hours from 10 to 8 and a minimum pay of \$4.25 a day. Time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and other minor concessions were included in the demands of the strikers. The men who walked out were members of the International Union of Timber Workers. About 90 non-union men refused to strike and remained with the company and the mill continued to operate for some time with a reduced force.

Shortly before the strike occurred the company granted a general increase in pay which they claimed more than equaled the demands of the strikers. The strike continued for several weeks, some of the men returning to work and the places of the others being filled with new men.

GREAT FALLS TEAMSTERS.

The teamsters of Great Falls struck July 13, 1919, for an increase in wages of \$1.00 per day. They were joined two days later by the Federal Labor Union, who demanded that their wages be increased from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per day. The teamsters had been receiving \$4.75 per day. The Federal Labor Union and teamsters agreed to pool their issues with the understanding that neither union would accept an agreement which was not agreeable to both parties concerned. The Great Falls branch of the Montana Employers' Association endeavored to adjudicate the matter and an offer of 25 cents per day increase to both unions was submitted July 20 but was promptly refused.

Saturday, August 30, striking city employees returned to work under an agreement reached between the city administration and a committee representing the teamsters and Federal Labor Union, whereby teamsters received \$5.25 per day, teamsters' helpers and city laborers \$5.00 per day and boulevard men \$4.75 per day. In this settlement it was stipulated that when an agreement was reached between the Great Falls employers and the strikers, the scale determined upon at that time would prevail for city employees. With the city teamsters and laborers back on their jobs a systematic cleanup campaign was inaugurated. Considerable debris and garbage having accumulated while the strike was in progress, and boulevards and city parks having suffered to some extent during the strike, were given prompt attention. It was agreed in the final settlement reached September 15 that the above scale of wages was to take effect December 1, 1919, with the exception of teamsters employed by coal and lumber companies steadily, this class of employees being granted a wage of \$130 for a month of 26 days.

TEAMSTERS AT DILLON.

A number of teamsters employed by Clifton-Applegate & Toole Company of Anaconda struck July 23, 1919, to enforce a demand for an increase in wages of \$1.00 per day. The above firm had been awarded a contract at Dillon for city paving and had been paying \$8.00 per day for man and team. The men asked for a dollar raise, owing to the increased cost of living, which the company refused. The strike occasioned some inconvenience to the public on account of the delay in removing the dirt from the streets, but a new crew was finally secured and the work proceeded without further interruption.

NATION-WIDE STRIKE OF FEDERATED SHOPMEN.

August 1, 1919, the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Railway Employees and Shop Laborers numbering 300,000 members inaugurated a general strike throughout the United States. Formal request for increased wages of the Federal Railroad Administration was made the first of the year. The men asked 85 cents an hour for mechanics and 60 cents an hour for helpers. The men had been receiving 68 cents for mechanics and 46 cents for helpers. The issue involved was the failure to grant these demands, and the strike was ordered as a protest against the many delays in negotiations being carried on at Washington. Although the strike was in direct violation of orders issued by the grand lodge of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, it continued to spread rapidly throughout the United States. More than 600 employes of the Great Northern railroad at Havre were the first to respond to the strike call in the state. The men at Havre walked out at 8 p. m. August 1. Other shopmen in the state did not cease work until Monday, August 4, in accordance with instructions received from officials directing the strike situation.

In a few days all railroads in Montana had placed an embargo on all freight shipments except carload shipments of livestock and perishable goods. Passenger trains continued to move as usual, although in many cases through trains were from one to two hours late. With car repairers and yard men out at division points, superintendents, trainmasters and other high officials supplied these cars with ice and water while a change of crews took place.

President Wilson issued an ultimatum to the strikers, declaring that the government would not deal with the railroaders until they had returned to work as the strike was without the authority of the international union.

Following this declaration by the president, the international officials urged the men to return to work, pending government consideration of their demands. Many of the men throughout Montana returned to work August 16, others remained out until the following Monday, August 18, awaiting instructions from officials at Chicago.

The strike in this state was exceedingly orderly, the best of feeling having prevailed between the men and the company officials.

CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS

August 26, 1919, notice was served on the contractors of Billings by the Carpenters' Union that the members of that organization would not continue at work unless they were accorded an advance in wages of \$2 a day. Carpenters had been receiving \$7 a day for eight hours and demanded \$9.

About this time the painters, paper hangers and decorators asked for a raise from \$6.50 to \$8 for an eight hour day. All contracts signed prior to September 1 were not to be affected by the demands. On all day and percentage work the public had been paying the con-

tractors \$1.25 per hour for each carpenter employed while he was paying the men \$7 a day. A few contractors conceded the raise, while others, members of the Billings Employers' Association, decided to resist the demands, and the carpenters, painters, paper hangers and decorators immediately walked out.

For a time building operations continued as usual, many of the carpenters turned contractors, while much of the painting and paper hanging was handled in the same way.

Early in September, however, the lumber yards and hardware stores, supposedly acting upon the advice of the Employers' Association, quit selling building material supplies, the lumber yards closing entirely, while the hardware stores refused to sell any building material, paint or paper except in very small quantities. In this manner the strike developed into a lockout for all the men employed in the building trades. The strike was bitterly contested for nearly six weeks. During this time some lumber and other material were hauled by the unions from Laurel, fifteen miles distant, and an effort made to handle lumber and building material for the unions.

On October 10 a settlement was reached through the organization of a permanent board of arbitration to which all future disputes between master builders and unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council were to be referred. Under the agreement reached the carpenters returned to work, being granted \$8 a day for all contracts entered into since September 1.

The painters were granted \$7.50 for eight hours on all contracts taken after September 1. It was estimated that over one million dollars' worth of contracts were tied up during this strike.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

During the month of September, 1919, the Hanson Packing Company and the Butchers' Union of Butte became involved in a dispute over the employment of women in the company's packing plant. The butchers claimed jurisdiction over female employes and demanded that they receive the same pay as male employes. Inasmuch as the women belonged to the Woman's Protective Union and a contract had been signed relative to wages and working conditions, the Woman's Protective Union denied the jurisdiction of the Butchers' Union, claiming that the work being done by the women was not a man's work. At the request of the Butchers' Union a special committee was appointed by the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly to investigate the matter of wages and the question of jurisdiction. After an investigation the committee reported that they could find no grounds for a grievance. They considered that the women were doing women's work and properly belonged to the Woman's Protective Union. The committee recommended that the Butchers' Union amend their rules to include women working with a scale of wages if they wished to claim this character of work.

BOYCOTT OF THE LIVINGSTON ENTERPRISE.

A boycott of the Livingston Enterprise, a daily newspaper published at Livingston, Montana, went into effect about September 9, 1919. The boycott was inaugurated by union men of Livingston following a mass meeting at McLeod's Island, a committee of about 30 men being appointed at that time to start the boycott. This action was the result of an editorial in the Enterprise, which severely criticised W. F. Dunn, editor of the Butte Bulletin, an agitator of the extreme socialist type, who had been invited by the Livingston unions to deliver an address during the Labor Day celebration September 2. During his remarks Dunn is said to have attacked President Wilson, extolled the

virtues of bolshevism, and advocated a soviet form of government for the United States. The unions particularly objected to that portion of the editorial which said that a "handful of half-baked radicals, incompetents and red socialists applauded the venomous utterances of Dunn." The editor did not say that the entire audience came under the terms he applied to the radicals, but nevertheless it was considered by a large element in the unions an affront of sufficient importance to warrant the adoption of a policy of retaliation. It is a significant fact that the policy of the boycotted paper had always been friendly to the labor unions.

For about four weeks the boycott was pushed with a good deal of vigor, and with few exceptions the business men of Livingston submitted to the demands of the unions, withdrawing all patronage from the Enterprise. It is doubtful if any official action was ever taken by the Livingston Trades and Labor Council, although a vigorous protest in the form of a communication was sent to the officers of the central body by the local Typographical Union against declaring the Enterprise unfair to organized labor.

Finally after a month of sidestepping and inactivity, a meeting of business men was held and an organized effort started to fight the boycott. Within a few days practically all the business firms in Livingston had signed an agreement to resume advertising with the Enterprise. From this time the boycott failed to be effective.

It is more than likely that the boycott was never officially authorized by the unions or the Central Council of Livingston. It was probably the work of a few radical socialists employed in the Northern Pacific railroad shops. At any rate, the records of the council fail to show any official cognizance of the matter. It is equally certain that the movement was strongly disapproved by many union men in Livingston and throughout the state in general.

A JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE.

Building operations were suspended in Butte for some time commencing September 11, 1919, through the action of the Building Trades Council in an effort to force the bricklayers to affiliate with that body. The locals affiliated with the Building Trades Council took a referendum vote, a majority of the unions agreeing to suspend work on jobs where bricklayers were working in case the bricklayers refused to join the council. The Carpenters' Union voted against the proposition, claiming the action of the council in attempting to force the bricklayers to affiliate was illegal and contrary to the laws of the American Federation of Labor. The contractors of Butte refused to take sides in the controversy and decided to suspend work for a few days until the unions decided the issue. At a special meeting of the Building Trades Council held September 20 the council receded from its former position, all men engaged in building operations being ordered back to work. The question of the bricklayers joining the council was left to a vote of the members of that union. During the jurisdictional dispute the contractors remained absolutely neutral in the matter as there was no question of hours of labor, wages or working conditions. Nothing of a definite nature was accomplished by the strike, much valuable time being lost, however, while the weather was exceptionally favorable for building operations.

APPLE PICKERS AND PACKERS.

An effort was made by local agitators, said to have been members of the Industrial Workers of the World, to get the apple pickers and packers to strike October 6, 1919, throughout the Bitter Root valley in Ravalli and Missoula Counties. An increase in pay was asked for

all classes of workers engaged in gathering the apple crop. But few employees responded to the call, although some apprehension was felt by orchard owners over the prospect of a strike, inasmuch as they stood to lose heavily by a general walkout at this season of the year. A sufficient number of employees failed to respond to the strike call and orchard owners suffered no inconvenience as a result of the agitation.

HELENA PLASTERERS.

Plasterers employed by Frank Evangelisti, a contractor engaged in repairing the Grand Street Methodist Episcopal church, walked out October 9, 1919, demanding an increase from \$8 to \$9 per day on a basis of five and one-half day week. The contractor refused to grant the raise, contending that the new rate should not apply to this contract which had been taken on a basis of \$8 for an eight hour day.

Plasterers on two jobs at East Helena also walked out the same day. The trouble was soon adjusted, the men returning to work, agreeing to complete all work taken under contract prior to October 1, \$9 per day being the wage stipulated in the agreement for all contracts entered into after that date.

THE NATION-WIDE STRIKE OF COAL MINERS.

The most serious and important industrial disturbance occurring during the past two years was the strike of the coal miners. It was particularly serious in its effects to the people of this state in view of the inconvenience and suffering it caused on account of the extreme and unusual cold weather which prevailed during approximately seven weeks while the strike was in progress. Never had Montana experienced such a bitter and prolonged cold spell of weather at this time of the year. Zero weather, with a heavy blanket of snow covering practically the entire state as early as October 10, and following the shutdown November 1, from 20 to 50 below zero was not infrequent in many localities, particularly during the latter part of November and the early part of December. Had it not been for the prompt action of the authorities in supplying wood from the forest reserves of the state, the suffering in many communities would have been intense.

The walkout of miners was not unexpected as ample warning had been given through the newspapers that the strike would be called promptly on November 1. A great many people fully realized the seriousness of the situation and a considerable effort was made to get the public to store as much coal as possible to meet the emergency, although the production in this state was insufficient for several weeks prior to the strike to meet the demands for storage purposes.

The Miners' Contention.

November 1, 1919, had been determined upon as the date when the strike of bituminous coal miners would be inaugurated throughout the United States.

At a meeting of two thousand delegates representing the United Mine Workers of America held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 23, it was declared that the war time wage agreement ended with the signing of the armistice, when war activities ceased, and that the time had arrived to negotiate a new contract between the coal miners and coal operators in the United States.

The operators in the United States contended that the war was not ended until the peace treaty was ratified by the United States Senate. They were upheld by the government in their contention that the contract known as the Washington agreement, which Dr. Garfield, the national fuel administrator, assisted in drafting, was still in effect, inasmuch as this contract specifically stated that the present contract remained in effect during the continuation of the war, and not to exceed two years from April 1, 1918.

Miners Make Demands.

Executive officers charged with the duty of negotiating a new agreement were ordered to stand out for a 60 per cent increase in wages, a six hour working day and a six day working week with time and one-half for overtime and holidays and double time for Sundays. If these demands were not granted they were empowered to issue a strike call for over 400,000 soft coal miners in 28 states. The miners' scale committee met the operators' scale committee at Buffalo, N. Y., and again at Philadelphia, Pa., where the miners and operators threshed over their differences without reaching a peaceful settlement.

Representatives of the miners contended that the demands were not arbitrary; that the 60 per cent wage increase was set as a basis for negotiation; that a six-hour day meant actual time the miners were to work underground.

The miners insisted on a five-day week, they said, because there were not four days' work the year around for each miner. They contended by limiting each miner to five days there would be a more equitable distribution of the work. The leaders denied it was the beginning of a nation-wide campaign for a shorter working schedule.

After failure of the two sides to get together, the strike order was issued and Secretary of Labor Wilson, acting by direction of the president's cabinet, immediately called into conference the heads of the mining and operating associations. Subsequently the full scale committees of each were called in and various proposals were offered and rejected.

The final proposal was made by President Wilson. It suggested negotiation without reservation, submission of questions still in dispute with the failure of negotiations to arbitration and continued operation of the mines, pending final settlement.

The operators, as set forth in a statement by Secretary Wilson, accepted the offer in its entirety; the miners accepted the offer of negotiation "and held the other two for consideration later." This, as explained by Secretary Wilson, abruptly ended the conference.

The miners, in the series of conferences, charged that while the government upheld the war time wage scale, it removed the restrictions on coal prices and allowed the operators to manipulate the prices. This, they said, led to profiteering.

An appeal to the miners by President Wilson and announcement by Attorney-General Palmer that the strike would be considered "illegal" failed to bring about the rescinding of the strike order.

Montana Coal Miners Quit Work.

Montana miners, in obedience to the strike call, quit work in a body at midnight October 31. Where there was no night shift working, the men quit work with the ending of the day shift. A restraining order issued by Federal Judge A. B. Anderson of Indiana late October 31 enjoining union officials from further strike activities failed to prevent a walkout of miners throughout the United States, although it silenced the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers and presumably prevented the addressing of mass meetings and the disbursing of strike benefits.

Approximately 4,000 men quit work in this state in the coal mines at Sand Coulee, Stockett, Lehigh, Roundup, Carpenter Creek, Red Lodge and Bear Creek. A lignite property at Fairview, in eastern Montana, where the men are organized, was also compelled to suspend operations owing to a walkout of miners. Not a single property was operating in the above fields on the morning of November 1. So far as Montana was concerned the strike was 100 per cent.

In all the camps in this state the men were quiet and orderly, the various local unions having taken action to allow engineers, pumppmen, and a sufficient number of track walkers to remain at work to pro-

tect the property of the companies and to allow enough coal to be taken out to keep up steam at the mines. Resolutions were also adopted by all local unions to protect the property of the companies and to make the strike a peaceful one.

A Coal Famine Results.

The city of Billings was the first community in the state to feel the pinch of the coal famine. Coal in the local bins of the coal dealers was requisitioned and a fuel administrator appointed to supervise the appointment and distribution of coal.

Following the action of the federal government in reviving the national fuel administration and investing National Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield with all his war-time power and authority to regulate the sale, production and shipment of coal, other communities appointed local fuel administrators in an effort to prevent hoarding, to negotiate for the purchase of wood and to regulate the distribution of the available supply of coal.

Within a week the entire state was facing a fuel famine as a result of the strike. Reports that the railroads were confiscating all coal in transit, priority rights having been given them by the national fuel administration, and that the reserve stock of coal for the railroads in the state was much shorter than at first supposed, swept away all visible hope of immediate relief to communities with a short supply of fuel.

November 6, however, a promise of relief was furnished in the announcement of railroad companies that all bituminous and lignite coal in the Chicago terminal districts would be available for distribution in the northwestern region.

November 11 the United Mine Workers of America through its general committee recalled the strike order of October 15 in the bituminous coal fields of the United States in obedience to the injunction issued by Federal Judge Anderson of Indiana. Although this order, which virtually called the men back to work, was not obeyed by the miners in any state, it nevertheless paved the way for a renewal of negotiations between the operators and miners, inasmuch as the operators had previously announced that they would be ready to consider a new wage agreement at any time the strike order was withdrawn. On the same day the strike order was recalled Secretary of Labor Wilson invited the officials of the United Mine Workers of America and representatives of the coal operators to meet him in Washington November 14 to discuss a new wage agreement. President Wilson also renewed his offer of the services of the government for a peaceful settlement of the differences between the miners and operators through negotiation or arbitration. Both operators and miners accepted the invitation of the Secretary of Labor.

Proposals Submitted.

Proposals and counter proposals were submitted by the contending forces at this conference and various plans submitted to bring peace to the bituminous coal fields of the nation, but nothing tangible was accomplished. It finally became evident to the government that the operators and miners were not likely to agree on account of the unyielding position of the operators and officials representing the United Mine Workers of America.

November 18 announcement was made that an agreement had been reached in Washington by President Drennan of District No. 27, embracing the entire state of Montana, and representatives of the Montana Coal Operators' Association to resume work immediately pending a settlement at the Washington conference, the agreement to be retroactive and based on the settlement negotiated for the central competitive field. It was expected that immediate resumption of work in the Montana coal fields would result. This rumor was not taken as authentic

by the miners and none of the locals voted to return to work. President Drennan upon his return to Billings from Washington November 22 denied that he had signed an agreement with the Montana Coal Operators' Association for the immediate return to work of Montana coal miners, but stated that he had made a verbal promise to advise the Montana miners to return to work on a basis of settlement to be agreed upon for the central competitive field.

President Wilson Acts.

A definite move was finally made by President Wilson's cabinet in behalf of the government to settle the strike. After a thorough investigation of the claims of both sides, final decision was reached November 26, the offer of the government being made through Fuel Administrator Garfield, which granted a 14 per cent increase to the miners with the emphatic stipulation that there would be no increase in the price of coal to the public. The statement of the government plan as outlined by Dr. Garfield to the joint conference is as follows:

"On the 24th, inst., I announced that the public must not be asked to pay more than it is now paying for coal, unless it is necessary to do so in order to provide reasonable wages to the mine workers and a reasonable profit to the operators. Careful investigation forces me to the conclusion that, in accordance with this and the other principles set forth on the 24th inst., the public ought not be required to pay any increase in coal prices at this time.

"The prices fixed by the government on coal were calculated to increase production for war purposes. Coal was basic and the increase in production was imperative. The operators are now in receipt of margins which were necessary to effect that increase of production, but which are larger than are required under present conditions. It was estimated that the production needed for 1918 was 600,000,000 tons. The estimate for 1919 is 500,000,000 tons.

"Applying the principles set forth in paragraph two of the statement of November 24 when the average increases in wages since 1913 for the various classes of mine workers are deducted from the increase in the cost of living since that time, we arrive at the amount of additional increase in wages justifiable at the present time.

"I have taken the figures of the bureau of labor statistics for both cost of living and for the weighted average of wage increases. According to these figures the cost of living has risen 79.8 per cent since 1913 and the amount necessary to bring the average wages of mine workers up to this point at the present time is 14 per cent.

"Readjustments heretofore made since 1913 were such as to give certain classes of mine workers an average increase in excess of the increase in the cost of living, and certain others an average increase below the increase in the cost of living. This form of adjustment was made in order to establish or preserve certain relative bases in the mining industry. I do not think this condition, however, ought to result in giving to mine workers as a whole, and in consequence imposing upon the public, a total average increase in excess of the total average increase in the cost of living, because if this course be adopted the result would be that the total increased burden placed upon the mining industry will be far in excess of the increase in the cost of living. If this principle were applied in industries generally, it is obvious that the resulting cost would be passed along to the general public, and the increased wages would increase in a rapid spiral taking as a minimum

the percentage of increase in the cost of living. In the long run, this would add many new and serious burdens to the cost of living of the entire public and would fall more injuriously upon the working classes than upon any others.

"It seems to me that the reasonable way to deal with this situation is to give to the industry as a whole an average increase commensurate with the increase in the cost of living and then let that amount of increase be apportioned in accordance with the wage bases that are acceptable to the employers and the employees.

"Control of prices by the government will be maintained for the present.

"The present negotiation stands by itself, but it is far from disposing of the fundamental controversy between operators and mine workers. That controversy is bound to be a continuing one as matters now stand. It involves living conditions and conditions in the mines, as well as wages and profits, and the general relation between operators and mine workers. Therefore, to aid in applying the principles which have governed us and which should govern in reaching conclusions in the future, it is urged that a permanent consultative body, with purely advisory powers, be set up, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior as chairman and of an equal number of representatives of the operators and of the mine workers, chosen in such manner as they may each determine from time to time. In order that the data necessary for the consideration of this consultative body may at all times be available, it is urged that the Congress make provision for collecting definite and trustworthy information concerning the coal and coke industry and for the tabulation of the same in quarterly reports showing:

Data Desired.

"1. Production, distribution, storage and stock of coal and coke.

"2. The cost of production and distribution and of maintaining suitable stocks, and any other data concerning the industry deemed necessary.

"3. The cost of living in the several coal fields.

"4. The selling prices and profits obtained by the operators, middlemen and retail dealers.

"5. Expert requirements and the conditions limiting them.

"The settlement of the present controversy on the wage and price basis above indicated must be considered in the light of the proposal to set up this permanent, consultative body. While it will not have powers of decision, it will hardly seem possible to a reasonable man that in the light of its conclusions demands for exorbitant profits or unreasonable wages can be successfully maintained, or that conditions unfavorable to the American standard of living will be tolerated."

The government's proposal was finally accepted by the operators, although under protest, but was indignantly refused by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, who declared the new wage scale was totally inadequate and "insulting." This brought an abrupt end to the conference as well as all attempts to settle the nation-wide coal strike by peaceful agreement.

Situation Becomes Critical.

Meanwhile the situation in Montana was rapidly becoming critical. Many cities in the state were compelled to close schools, churches and business blocks, while other business places were put on short rations to conserve the supply of coal. Reports received from various localities throughout the state indicated that many people were undergoing actual suffering for want of fuel. Complaints continued pouring in to Governor Stewart and other state and federal officials, appealing for relief and suggesting various remedies to meet the situation. Through the efforts of Senator Walsh authorization was received to cut timber in the forest reserves and several wood-cutting camps were established to supply wood for various communities adjacent to timbered sections. The situation was somewhat relieved by the wood received from these camps which was sold to consumers at actual cost. Shipments of mill slabs from western Montana and an occasional car of coal from Wyoming, Canada and Utah, where the mines were working, together with a considerable supply of coal released by the railroad administration at the head of the lakes, helped materially to relieve the situation.

Fuel Administrator Appointed.

December 4 Governor Stewart appointed M. H. Gerry Jr., of Helena, who served as federal fuel administrator for Montana during the war, to act in that capacity for Montana during this crisis and to co-operate with J. R. Cook, who had previously been appointed by the government to represent the regional coal committee, with headquarters at Billings. Following this appointment announcement was made that considerable coal would be sent from Wyoming and the head of the Great Lakes.

Conferences Arranged.

During the progress of the Washington conference several conferences were arranged by Governor S. V. Stewart and the State Labor Commissioner with the coal operators and representatives of the miners with the view of bringing about a settlement for the State of Montana. Governor Stewart and State Labor Commissioner W. J. Swindlehurst met in executive session with representatives of twenty locals of the United Mine Workers of America at Billings November 26, but no action was taken at this meeting toward a resumption of work. November 29 another conference was arranged at Billings between the coal operators and district representatives of the United Mine Workers. The Governor and State Labor Commissioner were also present at this meeting in an attempt to find some middle ground for negotiations which would result in reopening the coal mines of the state. Negotiations at this time also failed.

Following the conclusion of this conference, Governor Stewart issued a statement calling for volunteers and appealing to the miners on patriotic grounds in view of the critical situation in Montana to return to work. A statement issued by the Montana coal operators said that as the government had fixed the increase that miners were to receive at 14 per cent, the operators would immediately post notices at the mines granting the increase, and guaranteeing that all provisions and conditions in the present agreement with the United Mine Workers would remain in effect and that no discrimination against members of the union would be permitted. It was set forth in the statement that there was to be no change in the working conditions except the 14 per cent increase and that the increase would be borne by the operators and would not be added to the selling price of coal.

December 2 whistles were blown at all coal mines in Montana but not a single miner reported for work. The men in all the fields refused to accept the increase and remained away from the mines.

Metal Mines Close.

Owing to the shortage of coal and because of the fact that the ore froze in bins at Butte and in cars en route for the smelters at Great Falls and Anaconda, mine properties of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company were closed December 1, throwing thousands of men out of employment, thereby adding to the misery of the people in the mining metropolis.

Federal Troops Arrive.

December 6 four companies of federal troops were sent to Montana at the request of Governor Stewart to guard the coal properties and protect volunteers who desired to work in the coal mines. A movement was started both at Billings and Great Falls, where the situation was acute, to open several properties at Sand Coulee and in the Bear Creek district, volunteers from every walk in life having been recruited to mine sufficient coal to supply the local needs of these communities. A withdrawal of pumpmen and other employes left to guard against accident to the mine properties followed this action. Foremen and other officials were found to fill these vacancies and considerable coal was mined which helped materially to relieve the situation at Billings and Great Falls. Some difficulty was at first experienced in providing accommodations for the recruits, but this was overcome in the Sand Coulee district by running a special train from Great Falls, a distance of 16 miles, night and morning to carry the men to and from their work. At Bear Creek the volunteers purchased the furniture and fixtures of a boarding house and bunk house near one of the mines and took possession of same.

President Wilson Settles Strike.

December 9 it was disclosed that national representatives of the miners had been summoned to Washington to consider a new proposal which would be submitted by President Wilson. This proposal, made public December 10, called for an immediate return to work of the miners under acceptance of the 14 per cent wage increase allowed by Dr. Garfield, pending a final settlement of the wage controversy with coal operators by a commission to be appointed by the president. This proposal was accepted by the general committee of United Mine Workers of America December 10 with but one dissenting vote. The miners' representatives accepted the agreement they said because it provided a definite, concrete and practical method by which adequate consideration and a proper adjustment of their claim for an increase in wages, improved conditions of employment, might be brought about. Telegrams instructing the men to return to work were immediately sent out to local unions by international officials of the United Mine Workers of America. Montana miners were skeptical of the agreement and did not return to work immediately. Not until full instructions were received officially would they return to work. Miners in all parts of the state were back to work on the 17th of December with the exception of Lehigh and Klein and the men in these camps returned to work December 18.

Soldiers Withdrawn.

December 20 detachments of the First infantry stationed at Round-up, Red Lodge and Bear Creek, and a detachment of the 35th infantry stationed at Sand Coulee, were withdrawn from the state. No trouble was experienced by the soldiers with miners, citizens or operators and every courtesy was shown them.

The action of President Wilson settled the coal strike at a most opportune time. Widespread suffering in the state was bound to follow had the strike continued for a much longer period. The time was fast approaching when all industries including schools, churches, public institutions and many public buildings would be compelled to close for want of fuel.

The issuance of the injunction was to a great extent a failure as far as producing coal was concerned. It compelled the miners' union to call off the strike, which was done, but the injunction did not and could not compel the individual miner to work. The absolute and urgent necessity for coal was probably a justifiable excuse for this act. In using this weapon the government bound itself to act promptly and decisively in bringing about an agreement between the miners and the mine owners, which it did.

Montana probably got along as well as other states during the crisis. It was extremely fortunate that the strike ended when it did.

NEWSPAPERS SUSPEND PUBLICATION.

A walkout of compositors caused the Butte Daily Post and the Anaconda Standard to suspend publication December 4, 1919. The Butte Post is an afternoon paper published at Butte, while the Standard, although printed in Anaconda, has a large circulation in Butte, where an extensive branch news bureau is maintained. The walkout was the result of a failure to negotiate a new working contract between the employers and printers, both in newspaper and job plants. The old contract having expired November 30, the question of a new contract had been under discussion for several weeks, and no settlement having been reached the printers on December 4 decided to strike. The principal obstacle to an agreement was the demands of the printers for an increase from \$6.75 to \$9.00 and a reduction from seven and a half to seven hours per shift. Regardless of the fact that the Butte and Anaconda newspapers and local unions were parties to an arbitration agreement, they declined to go ahead with the arbitration, although instructed to do so by officials of the International Typographical Union.

In addition to the walkout of printers on the Post and Standard, several compositors employed on the Butte Miner quit work and several job offices were compelled to lay off temporarily their pressmen because their printers refused to work when time was called. Prompt action upon the part of International Typographical Union officials in ordering the men back to work under a threat of revoking their charter resulted in the Butte Post resuming publication December 5. A large number of the striking printers in Anaconda having obtained traveling cards left town immediately and the Standard was unable to resume publication until December 7.

Adjudication of the matter was finally left to an arbiter, who was chosen following the walkout. February 28, 1920, the decision of the arbiter was announced. Job and newspaper printers were given an increase in wages of 75 cents a day. Under the new scale the men received \$7 days and \$7.50 for night shifts. Change in the contract eliminated reproduction of matter printed from matrices. Retroactive wage increase was allowed from January 1, 1920, instead of from December 1, 1919, as requested by the printers.

ABANDON DEMANDS.

Eighty coal miners employed at the Smokeless and Sootless mine refused to return to work with other miners in the Bear Creek field December 17, 1919, following a settlement of the nation-wide coal strike under the agreement submitted by President Wilson for a final settlement of the controversy by a commission appointed by the president. The men demanded the discharge of two foremen and a chief clerk for aiding a party of volunteer coal miners who were operating this mine during the general miners' strike. This trouble was finally adjusted by a joint board composed of representatives of the union and operators, a decision being reached to the effect that the foremen and

chief clerk would retain their positions, and this action was later ratified by the miners' local. The miners returned to work under this agreement January 3, 1920.

BUTTE BUILDING TRADES.

Nine crafts affiliated with the Butte Building Trades Council were the first in the state to engage in a wage controversy with their employers during the year 1920.

Before the close of the year 1919, Mr. John H. McIntosh, secretary of the Montana Associated Industries and the Butte Employers' Association, sent a communication to the Butte Building Trades Council inviting a conference of union officials with representatives of the organized employers of Butte, not later than January 10, for the purpose, as outlined in the statement, of adjusting wages and working conditions in order that building and general business might be uninterrupted and the community enjoy industrial peace for the year 1920. It was further announced that one of the main objects of the conference was for the purpose of establishing a board of arbitration with authority to adjust all differences and keep industry moving in Butte.

Conferences Arranged.

With some union men this communication was looked upon with suspicion and interpreted as a challenge to battle. Wiser council prevailed, however, and the matter was referred to the affiliated unions for an expression of opinion with instructions to take such action as was thought advisable, and report later to the central body. Approval of the plan was finally granted by the affiliated unions and the conference was arranged for Friday evening, January 23. At this meeting Mr. McIntosh explained the attitude of the Associated Industries in calling for the conference. Geo. Baker, president of the Building Trades Council, outlined the position of the unions. While there had been interruptions and misunderstandings in the past, he believed that these matters could be adjusted through the creation of a tribunal such as was contemplated by the conference. In conclusion he announced that the unions had instructed their representatives to ask for a raise of \$1.00 per day for all crafts except plasterers, who demanded a raise of \$2.00 per day. After some discussion the conference adjourned to meet the following evening.

Cost of Living Discussed.

At the meeting Saturday evening, January 24, the cost of living was gone into thoroughly, as well as the cost of building operations under the proposed \$1.00 per day increase in wages. The contractors argued that living costs had not risen to a greater extent than wages, and that the contractor was not making as much out of his contracts as formerly, and that a further increase would cut building operations to a minimum, and that no profit would be left the contractor. The unionists contended that the increase in wages would not increase the cost of building to an appreciable extent, and that wage increases were necessary, owing to the low purchasing power of the dollar. The contractors offered a counter proposition that the present wage be made the basis of an agreement for 1920, and if living costs increased that wages be raised proportionately. This brought the matter to a standstill, as the union representatives had been instructed to ask for a \$1.00 per day increase as a basis of agreement. It was then decided that the men should take the matter back to their unions for further instructions. The meeting adjourned, to meet again on Saturday evening, January 31st.

Nothing new developed in the building trades controversy at the conference held Saturday evening, January 31. There was a general discussion of the situation and the meeting deadlocked at 11 o'clock.

Ultimatum Issued.

The following afternoon, February 1, action was taken at a mass meeting of employers for the elimination of a number of working regulations which the bosses had long regarded as abridging their rights and privileges. Resolutions were adopted at this meeting pledging all employers of Butte to support the program of the Associated Industries and to "fight to a finish." Building contractors supported by other employers also agreed to post notices to the effect that the 1919 wage scale would prevail for 1920 and that new working conditions would be put in operation as outlined by the Associated Industries. It was decided to suspend all building operations until the unions officially declared their willingness to accept the 1919 wage scale for 1920 and rules and regulations as amended by the employers' department of the Associated Industries.

Under this decision bricklayers, plasterers and plumbers would receive \$9 per day; carpenters, electricians, painters, sheet metal workers, tanners and metal lathers \$8 per day and \$7 for hod carriers. The union demand called for a raise of \$1 per day for each craft except plasterers, who asked for \$11 per day.

Unions Quit Work.

Mine crafts unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council, in addition to the bricklayers, who did not belong to the central body, declined to work under conditions imposed by the Associated Industries and a general walkout followed February 3. In the neighborhood of 1,000 men were affected by the general walkout which was endorsed by the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly and the Carpenters' Union at special meetings held the same evening.

Following these developments master contractors announced that they would attend to emergency work only, while several unions voted to work for any one paying union wages after March 1, 1920.

February 3 it was announced that stores and lumber concerns handling building material would refuse to sell goods except on order of the Associated Industries. Threats on the part of the Building Trades Council, who retained B. K. Wheeler of the law firm of Wheeler & Baldwin, in the matter of proceeding against the Associated Industries for acting in restraint of trade, led to the recall of this order and announcement by the Associated Industries that there was no embargo on the sale of materials and supplies for building purposes. However, journeymen working direct for the public were refused delivery for lumber and other building material.

There were no new developments in the strike situation for several weeks and apparently no indication that a settlement would be reached, although numerous conferences were held between the Associated Industries and strike committees. During the latter part of February the Associated Industries notified the unions that they would be given until March 1 to accept the 1919 wage scale and that in case of failure to return to work by that date their places would be filled by non-union help. No attention being paid by the strikers to this ultimatum, some 25 or 30 strikebreakers were shipped into Butte from Seattle, Wash., and Vancouver, British Columbia, and put to work. Firms employing these men were declared unfair by the unions.

Agreement Reached.

March 31 it was announced that an agreement had been reached between the Butte Carpenters' Union and contractors affiliated with the Associated Industries on a tentative basis for a settlement of the Building Trades dispute. Pending final ratification a truce was declared, during which time the Associated Industries agreed not to import additional workmen until final ratification of the agreement took place April 3. In the meantime the Carpenters' Union invited other

affected unions to consider the merits of the proposed agreement as a solution of the Butte industrial dispute. April 3 the Butte Carpenters' Union, by an overwhelming vote, accepted the new agreement, which provided as follows:

Permanent arbitration through an adjustment board; elimination of strikes and lockouts; providing for changes in wage scales in conformity with the cost of living; elimination of secret agreements between employer and employes as to the cost price of material or labor to the public; recognition of the right of any workman to work for an employer with whom he may secure employment under working conditions as recognized by the American Federation of Labor. Wages were to remain the same as February 3 pending the organization of an adjustment board. The new agreement also provided for the closed shop and recognition by the employers of the working rules of the carpenters' brotherhood. A majority of carpenters reported for work under this agreement Monday, April 5.

At a meeting of the Building Trades Council all crafts affiliated with that organization refused to accept the new agreement entered into by the carpenters and the builders group of the Associated Industries. A motion to reject was carried, leaving the carpenters the only union with its signature to the new contract. The other unions voted to continue the strike and as a protest against the action of the carpenters it was decided to move the Building Trades Council from the carpenters' hall to some other office.

Final adjustment of the controversy between the carpenters and the employers occurred May 1, when the adjustment board of the Building Trades agreed, under the arbitration agreement, to the request of the carpenters for a wage increase of \$1 a day. Effective May 3 the carpenters of Butte were given a wage of \$9 a day.

After numerous conferences which failed to bring about a settlement the strike settled down to a policy of waiting for one side or the other to surrender.

Strike Broken.

As the season progressed a number of mechanics returned to work as individuals regardless of their union affiliations. A number of instances were recorded where Butte union mechanics were working alongside of non-union men on the same job. The backbone of the strike may said to have been broken when the Carpenters' Union elected to arbitrate their grievances and returned to work May 1. Upon the whole the strike was unsuccessful as the wage increases were never granted and most of the union men returned to work on an open shop basis.

There is no way of estimating the loss sustained by this strike. It was no doubt very great. Much of the building contemplated was abandoned and many valuable contracts were lost for this reason and because of the inability of contractors to turn out the work. The strike has never been officially declared off.

BILLINGS BARBERS.

Journeymen barbers at Billings went on a strike January 3, 1920. Their demand for increased wages was based upon the claim that the increased cost of living made the advance necessary. It was claimed by the master barbers that the scale proposed by the journeymen would raise their pay to \$53.50 a week and would elevate the price of hair cuts from 50 to 65 cents and the price of shaves to 35 cents. The demands being refused, the barbers quit. The boss barbers immediately started operating their shops under what the Associated Industries term the "American plan," which is in reality the open shop. A number of non-union barbers were imported from the dry land dis-

tricts of the state and the places vacated by the union barbers were soon filled. The striking barbers established an establishment of their own and the trouble with the master barbers is still unsettled.

BUTTE ENGRAVERS.

Probably the smallest strike which has ever occurred in the city of Butte took place January 9, 1920. Two engravers and an apprentice employed by the McKee Printing Company walked out at noon, when the company refused to comply with their demands for shorter hours and increased wages. According to the McKee Printing Company the engravers submitted a new contract which demanded a 44-hour week, \$50.00 a week for the foreman and \$46.00 a week for the journeymen, double time Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, and double time after a workman had worked 12 hours overtime in any one week, and double time after four hours' overtime not in excess of four hours at the rate of time and one-half. The new agreement was rejected by the company, inasmuch as they claimed that the engravers under the new contract would virtually designate the prices which the company would charge for photo-engraving.

A settlement of this strike was effected January 23, satisfactorily, it was announced, to all concerned. Under the agreement a new minimum wage scale of \$40 a week for day work and \$43 for night work, with a 44-hour day week and 42-hour night shift. The agreement also provided that an office must employ five engravers to be entitled to an apprentice.

ICE HAULERS.

A unique strike occurred at Miles City January 23, 1920. Fifty teamsters working for a local ice company went out on a strike for an increase in pay. The ice company had been paying the teamsters eight cents per cake for hauling ice and the men demanded 25 cents per cake on the ground that the ice cakes had materially thickened during a recent cold spell and that it was impossible to haul as many cakes of ice as formerly. The difficulty was adjusted without delay, the ice company agreeing to pay the teamsters 20 cents per cake and the men returning to work on this basis.

MILWAUKEE SHOPMEN LOCKED OUT.

Refusal of officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway to pay bonuses to shopmen employed at Deer Lodge and their subsequent action in locking out about 50 shop employees February 2, 1920, precipitated a strike which tied up the electrified zone of this railroad between Avery, Idaho, and Harlowton, Montana, a distance of 440 miles. The strike at the Deer Lodge shops which affected about 250 men took place February 2. Following their action 100 electricians and maintenance men employed on the railway line at stations and sub-power stations struck in sympathy with the shopmen February 4.

According to a statement issued by the publicity committee of the shop crafts, the men's grievance was the result of back pay withheld which had been promised under a working agreement with the railroad administration. The night shift at the Deer Lodge shops claimed they were entitled to nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. This bonus they received until November 2, 1919. On this date the bonus was withdrawn, the men claiming the railway officials acted arbitrarily without giving any reasons for withholding the bonus, and apparently without authority from the railroad administration. The men affected by the cut protested and numerous conferences were held. At all of

these conferences the railway officials, so the men claimed, failed to show any order from the railway administration authorizing them to make the cut. Their patience being exhausted the men finally set February 2 as the time when a settlement must be had. The men reporting for work on that date, on the day shift, were not allowed by the officials to go to work. The balance of the force thereupon quit work. Electricians on the 440 miles of electrified road, who were affiliated with the shop crafts, also struck according to their agreement and traffic immediately ceased on all the electrified portion of the road.

As soon as possible all east and west bound passenger trains were transferred from the electrified zone of the Milwaukee to the Northern Pacific railroad. It was announced by Milwaukee officials that steam engines would be delivered from the east to Harlowton and from the west to Avery, Idaho, and that trains would be running on steam power over the Milwaukee electrified line in a short time. Owing to the fact that water tanks were dismantled at the time the road was electrified it was felt by the men that steam power could not be used to any great extent as water was not available unless hauled in the tanks of the oil burners.

Meanwhile Director General Hines of the railroad administration was notified of the situation and sent a message to the shopmen calling their attention to the fact that they were working on a wage contract and ordering them back under penalty of summary dismissal. In answer to this telegram the shopmen wired the director general that the facts had evidently been misrepresented to him and a statement was furnished giving their version of the affair.

The strike was settled peacefully and satisfactorily on the evening of February 6, when the men announced that they would return to work on receipt of a telegram from Assistant Federal Manager Greer to the effect that the case would be settled on its merits as soon as the men returned to work. This also terminated an all day conference by representatives of the men and railroad officials, and Frank Conley, warden of the state penitentiary, who had been named as mediator by the railroad administration. Normal conditions on the Milwaukee railway were restored the same evening at 11 o'clock when the night shift of electricians and shopmen returned to work.

HELENA LAUNDRY WORKERS.

February 14, 1920, a strike was declared by the Laundry Workers' International Union of Helena, involving about sixty persons employed in the Domestic and Capital steam laundries. A substantial increase was demanded in all branches of employment which the proprietors claimed would average approximately 30 per cent increase over the old scale of wages. Saturday, February 14, it was announced that both laundries would close that evening for an indefinite period owing to the failure of union officials and laundry proprietors to reach an agreement covering a new scale of wages. Following this action conferences continued Saturday night and Sunday between laundry proprietors and a grievance committee from the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly with the result that announcement was made Monday morning, February 16, that the strike had been settled. Under the new agreement a minimum wage for female laundry workers was granted by the laundries, and other questions settled on a compromise basis. The Laundry Workers' Union signed a wage contract with the proprietors for one year, a permanent arbitration board being provided to handle any dispute which might arise in the future.

BILLINGS PRESSMEN.

February 25, 1920, pressmen employed on the Billings Gazette walked out in a body because the foreman, B. F. Thomas, had been discharged to remedy an unsatisfactory condition. Within two hours a new crew was organized with the assistance of the Billings local of the Pressmen's Union and there was no delay in the next addition. The pressmen submitted a written resignation at 6 o'clock in the evening. The next edition of the newspaper went to press with a new crew furnished by the Pressmen's Union at 11:30 o'clock the same night.

FEDERAL LABOR UNION AT LIVINGSTON.

A new wage scale demanding \$6.00 a day formulated by the Federal Labor Union of Livingston was presented to employers effective April 1, 1920. The Federal Labor Union had previously refused to submit its demands to the local division of the Associated Industries and a complete tie-up of construction work was the result. Local teamsters being affiliated with the Federal Labor Union joined other laborers in the walkout. As a result ice, coal and lumber deliveries were completely tied up at once. April 7 workers in the Livingston steam laundry, the only laundry in Livingston, were called out because the owner of a dray delivered coal to the laundry in his outfit while his drivers were on a strike. The management continued to operate this laundry with help recruited from its patrons and the wives of members of the Associated Industries, who assisted in the performance of the work. There was little change in the strike situation for several weeks.

Speaking through the Associated Industries, Livingston employers notified the Federal Labor Union April 15 that they would be given until April 22 to accept the 1919 wage scale of \$5.00 per day. If they failed to return to their former employment by this date their places would be filled with non-union help. The strikers, having the backing of the railroad shopmen, continued to remain out. In accordance with their previous declaration, the business men of the city commenced on April 25 to employ men without regard to union or non-union affiliation. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing non-union help but a number of men reported for work in response to the ultimatum of the Associated Industries.

The strike dragged along during the summer months but was unsuccessful. The wage increase was in some instances granted but the unions were never recognized and the construction companies continued operations during the season with non-union help.

BUILDING TRADES LABORERS AND TEAMSTERS.

Union carpenters, plumbers, teamsters, inside electricians and building and common laborers in Helena struck April 1, 1920, for a general advance in wages of \$1.00 per day. Other demands included time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. Teamsters were receiving from \$110 to \$115 a month and asked for an eight hour day and \$130 a month with double time for overtime. The plumbers were getting \$8 and wanted \$9. Carpenters were drawing \$7.20 and asked for \$8 a day, while common laborers demanded a raise from \$4.50 to \$5, and building laborers demanded \$6.00. Most of the unions, it was claimed, had given from three to five months' notice to their employers that they would expect a raise of \$1.00 per day as soon as their contracts expired during March and April.

Following a meeting April 6 of the team owners' and merchants' division of the Associated Industries a communication was sent by the secretary of the Helena division of the Associated Industries to the secretary of Local 101, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, suggesting a resumption of work pending a settlement of their grievances through a conference board composed of representatives of the teamsters and the Associated Industries.

As a result of the communication a conference was held April 7 which resulted in a settlement being reached of the teamsters' strike on the basis of the following proposition offered by the teamsters, which was accepted by the employers: Heavy deliverymen, \$130 per month, nine hours' work, time and one-half for over nine hours; double time for Sundays and holidays; teamsters not employed steady to receive \$5.25 per day, nine hours. Light deliverymen, \$111.25 per month, nine hours' work, time and one-half for over nine hours, double time for Sundays and holidays; \$20 per week for boys under 20 years old, for light delivery; team owners to receive \$10.50 per day for man and team; twenty-six working days shall constitute a month's work.

The strike was continued by the other unions and April 25 the Helena division of the Associated Industries declared for the open shop. A free employment office was opened and advertisements inserted in local papers offering a minimum wage scale of \$5 a day for common laborers, \$7.50 for carpenters and \$8.50 for plumbers for an eight-hour day under what was termed the "American plan." The unions also opened a free employment office at the Union Hall on Edwards street.

In Helena as elsewhere the strike was conducted under the direction of the Associated Industries, who placed an embargo on the sale and delivery of building material.

April 4 it was announced that an amicable agreement had been reached between the Carpenters' Union and the contractors group of the Associated Industries. The agreement was similar to the one adopted a month previous at Butte, which terminated the carpenters' strike in that city, and covered all matters previously at issue between the carpenters at Helena and the Associated Industries. In addition to the appointment of an arbitration board to adjust future matters of controversy, a wage scale of \$7.50 a day for eight hours was put into effect. A 44-hour week was conceded the carpenters, time and a half being allowed for overtime and double time for Sundays, until July 1, 1920. On and after that date the scale was automatically increased to \$8 a day on the foregoing basis until January 1, 1921. Other striking unions were not affected by the settlement.

After working two days the carpenters again walked out because they were compelled to work with non-union laborers. This violated their agreement and a week later they were ordered back to work by international representatives. May 18 the strike was terminated through an agreement reached between the unions and the Helena division of the Associated Industries. The new wage scale and working agreement, which had been under consideration for some time, was approved by the Helena Building Trades Council and went into effect immediately. Plumbers were granted under the new wage scale \$9.00 a day for new work and \$8.50 per day on all work under contract prior to the settlement. Inside electricians were granted \$7.50 a day; unskilled laborers, \$5.00 a day; concrete workers, \$6.00; wheelers and tenders, \$6.00; hod carriers and mortar mixers, \$6.50; pier holes, first 10 feet, \$5.00; below 10 feet, \$6.00. All striking employes returned to work without prejudice. Considered in a general way, the strike may be said to have been successful, as the men received a substantial increase in wages.

COOKS AND WAITERS.

April 1, 1920, the cooks and waiters of Butte went on a strike. Their demands for an increase in wages varying from \$2.50 to \$5.00 a week, submitted some time previously to their employers, had been refused and a walkout was the result. The strikers numbered 175 members of the Cooks and Waiters' Union and 400 members of the Woman's Protective Union. With few exceptions restaurants and hotel dining rooms closed shortly following the walkout, which occurred at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 1. Butte newspapers estimated that ten thousand patrons of the Butte hotels and restaurants were forced to procure meals from other sources as a result of the strike. The dining room of the Silver Bow Club, in which union labor was employed, was also affected by the strike, and closed at 8 o'clock in the evening. Even some of the Chinese restaurants were compelled to close temporarily. Although practically all the principal restaurants and dining rooms in the city closed, a number of smaller places signed up with the union, and continued operations, doing a capacity business. Lunch counters in former saloons and soft drink parlors, which did not employ union labor, were virtually swamped with orders and continued to do a rushing business during the strike. Ice cream parlors, as well as grocery stores, did a rushing business in canned goods, malted milk, fruits, etc., by persons who were forced to prepare their own meals.

April 3 the Purity Cafeteria, one of the largest restaurants in Butte, was opened under the management of the various restaurant proprietors, who assumed the duties of cooks and waiters, and without employing any help. This restaurant was operated for over two weeks under this arrangement, feeding approximately 3,000 people a day. After the closing of this restaurant no attempt was made by the restaurant owners to open their cafes and the public was compelled to look elsewhere for a place to eat.

As the strike progressed a number of small restaurants granted the demands of the unions and opened up.

The Spokane Cafe, having quite a large feeding capacity, during the second week of the strike broke away from the Associated Industries, under whose direction the strike was being conducted. Restaurants having signed with the union complained bitterly that they were being hampered in securing foodstuffs, but that union people and sympathizers were helping out by buying from wholesalers, under representation that the goods were wanted for shipment to outlying points in the state.

A compromise offered by the employers of 20 per cent of the increase asked was rejected by the Woman's Protective Union by a vote of 118 to 12, only the girls affected by the raise being allowed to vote.

Following other conferences it was announced May 1 that the Cooks and Waiters and the Woman's Protective Union by a referendum vote had adopted the compromise proposition offered by the employers on the following basis:

The scale formulated by the union called for \$45 a week for chefs, \$28 for pastry cooks and \$35 for all others. The employers granted \$35 flat for all cooks. Counter waiters asked for a raise from \$25 to \$30. They were granted \$28. Table waiters asked for an increase from \$20 to \$25. They were granted \$22.50. Yard men asked for a raise of \$2.50 a week. They were granted \$1. Dishwashers were granted \$19, a raise of \$1. The wages of the bus boy (it was claimed there was only one in Butte) was fixed at \$15.

A number of chefs for whom \$45 was asked was limited to one to each restaurant while the second cooks, who were granted a \$5 raise, were numerous, houses which employed one chef having as many as five second cooks. It had been contended that many of those who

were called chefs were not really entitled to the designation, but the union took the position that any cook who was able to manage a dinner was entitled to be rated as chef. The union therefore decided not to make a fight for the \$45 wage for chefs for the reason that a qualified chef would have no trouble in dictating his own terms.

Cooks, extra shift, were given \$6 instead of the \$7 demanded. Cooks by the hour were conceded 75 cents. They asked for \$1. Cooks for holidays and banquet parties were allowed \$6. They asked \$7. Waiters working extra shifts received \$4. They asked \$5. The agreement holds good to January 1, 1921.

Under the new agreement the employer must give notice of discharge at the shift previous or pay for a full day. The employe is likewise bound to give the employer notice at the end of the shift previous before quitting or forfeit a day's pay.

All restaurants opened up May 3. It was claimed that this was the first wage demand made by these unions in 21 years. Although all their demands were not granted they felt that they had won a distinct victory and returned to work well satisfied. The decision was approvingly received by the general public.

OPERATORS AND MUSICIANS.

An objectionable sign displayed in the windows of Butte theaters resulted in a walkout of members of the Operators' and Musicians' Unions April 7, 1920. The strike caused all theaters in Butte to close. The Associated Industries had adopted a system during the strike of the Building Trades and Cooks and Waiters' Unions of displaying in the windows of business houses a card, which read: "If any member of the Associated Industries is unfair, so are we." This system was inaugurated to counteract the display of an "unfair" banner carried against the Symons department store. The unions objected to the sign and demanded its removal. The managements refused and their help walked out.

Within a few days the matter was adjusted through the Associated Industries ordering the objectionable signs removed from the theaters and the theaters reopened with their former help.

GREAT FALLS TEAMSTERS.

Early in April, 1920, union teamsters employed by the Wilbur Transfer & Storage Company at Great Falls went out on a strike. The cause of the strike was the refusal of a non-union teamster in the employ of the company to join the union and the unwillingness of the company to compel him to do so. Two wholesale houses at Great Falls were drawn into the controversy through patronizing the Wilbur Transfer Company and were declared unfair. About 20 teamsters were involved in this affair. This strike was given but passive support by the unions of Great Falls and a settlement of the differences was never reached although the boycott was continued for several months.

I. W. W.'S PRECIPITATE STRIKE.

A strike of metal mine workers in the Butte district was inaugurated April 19, 1920. It was purely an I. W. W. affair, accompanied by the usual violence and disorders, which has characterized the "direct action" methods of the I. W. W. in their efforts to tie up the Butte mines for the past six years.

No demands were presented by the strikers to the mining companies, although circulars distributed promiscuously about the city demanded a six-hour day from collar to collar with a minimum wage scale of \$7 a day. Other demands included abolition of the rustling card, the abolishment of the contract and bonus systems, two men to work together on machines, two men to work together in all workings, and the release of all political and industrial prisoners in the United States.

Sunday, April 18, a mass meeting of miners was held at Finlander Hall, composed largely of Irish, Finlanders, Austrians and others of foreign birth. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Butte branch of Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 800, I. W. W., and did not include but a very small percentage of the miners employed in the Butte district. At this meeting considerable discussion of a radical nature was indulged in and after a prolonged debate it was decided to order a strike demanding the above mentioned concessions. This meeting was addressed by W. F. Dunn, editor of the Butte Bulletin, the organ of the I. W. W. in Butte. Other radical speakers, who recently arrived in Butte, were also heard. Arrangements were made at this meeting to picket the mines and for levying strike assessments.

At the time this strike was called the miners in Butte were not working at full capacity. Probably 12,000 men would be a fair estimate of the number employed in the various mines of Butte at this time, fully 8,000 of these being in the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

Strike Called.

The strike was called the following morning, April 19, 1920. At an early hour pickets, for the most part of foreign birth, stationed themselves on North Main street, on the Anaconda road, and on other thoroughfares leading to the mines. Miners with dinner buckets on their way to work were stopped on these streets and sent back home. Street cars loaded with miners were stopped at Centerville, and the men were dragged from the cars, and in some cases beaten and sent down the hill. In one instance pickets broke open the door of a Centerville street car, when the conductor refused to admit them. Five men and the conductor were dragged from the car and severely beaten, a man named Rowe having three ribs broken and a badly lacerated face as a result of being pounded against the street car tracks. Many of these assaults were witnessed by deputies from the sheriff's office and policemen, but no attempt was made to protect miners who desired to work. But few men were able to get through the pickets and ore hoisting was discontinued the first day as a result of the failure of sufficient men to report for work. Foremen, engineers and pumpmen for the most part succeeded by taking a roundabout course in getting past the picket lines in sufficient numbers to keep the mines open. Lack of ore production, it was announced, would in a short time close the smelters at Anaconda and Great Falls.

Tuesday night, April 20, a mob of men and boys terming themselves a "dry squad" visited hotels, pool halls and cigar stores, demanding that the prohibition and gambling laws be enforced during the miners' strike. The leaders of this mob, it was claimed, were appointed by the I. W. W. for this work. About midnight the police dispersed the crowd, arresting some half dozen small boys.

A proclamation was issued by Mayor Stodden and Sheriff O'Rourke requesting the miners to refrain from interference with citizens who desired to follow their usual vocations. The proclamation stated that protection would be afforded men desiring to work. At the same time no effort was made by either the sheriff or police force to prevent pickets from beating up men on their way to the mines. Sheriff O'Rourke expressed the opinion that the practice of picketing was lawful if the men kept off the company's property.

Picketing on the main thoroughfares to the mines was resumed with renewed energy Tuesday, April 20. Receiving no protection from the mayor or sheriff, the following day, April 21, a force of deputies were employed by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company to guard the property and prevent pickets from interfering with men on their way to work. All of the guards were deputies appointed by Sheriff O'Rourke and all of them were paid by the mining company. Many clashes occurred between mine guards and picketers at various properties during the day. According to all reports the mine guards were unusually active, as many picketers were badly beaten, some of them quite seriously. In several places the fight was bitter, but in every instance the mine guards got the better of the encounter.

Rioting Begins.

About 4:30 p. m. a mob of strikers surrounded the gates of the Neversweat mine. A considerable number of mine guards had been dispatched to this mine and Sheriff O'Rourke and a force of deputies arrived on the scene and were making an effort to maintain order. The crowd was in an ugly mood and frequently would hoot and jeer the officers. Suddenly, about 5 p. m., according to all reports, a shot was fired from a window in the Simon boarding house at 246 Anaconda road. The shot just grazed a deputy sheriff and a fusillade of shots commenced. The firing probably lasted one minute, the crowd scattering and seeking shelter with all possible haste. Sixteen men were injured as a result of the shooting, many of them seriously. In addition to Thos. Manning, who subsequently died, James Sullivan received a bullet which shattered his spine and lodged in the right lung; as a result he was completely paralyzed. James McCarthy also received a bullet in the right lung; others were badly wounded and taken to the hospital for treatment.

Sheriff O'Rourke stated that none of his men took part in the shooting, and it later transpired that all the shooting was done by mine guards. The police, also accused of starting the shooting, proved that they had taken no part in the affair, as their guns had not been used.

Federal Troops Arrive.

During the afternoon of April 22 a detachment of federal troops under the command of Col. Herman Hall arrived in Butte from Fort Geo. Wright and Camp Lewis. The troops were sent at the request of Governor Stewart to prevent further loss of life and property and to furnish protection to miners desiring to work. It was not disclosed who had requested the Governor to send the troops, although at the coroner's inquest held later Sheriff O'Rourke asserted that it was not a strike but a revolution and admitted that with the forces available he was wholly incapable of handling the situation. He further stated that the mining companies had demanded that he furnish them protection, and that inasmuch as sufficient deputies were not available, it was decided to appoint a committee consisting of himself, Norman Braley, John Gille, general manager of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and W. C. Siderfin to go to Billings to lay the situation before the Governor. Upon the arrival of federal troops in Butte, there were no further altercations or disorders. Picketing was discontinued on roads leading to the mines and there was a gradual return of men to work.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of April 22 Hugh B. Haran was killed by the discharge of a rifle at 101 South Idaho street. Haran was one of 39 men armed with Springfield rifles who were guarding the Butte Bulletin office following the shooting on the Anaconda hill during the afternoon of April 21. According to the coroner's inquest the shooting was accidental, a No. 30 Springfield rifle having been discharged accidentally at the above named place.

Thos. Manning, one of the men wounded in the riot near the Never-sweat mine, died about noon April 25. Following Manning's death a meeting of the I. W. W. was held at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the mining companies and all non-union employees who were charged with being responsible for conditions which brought about Manning's death. Manning's funeral was made the occasion for a large gathering of strikers and their sympathizers. One thousand men marched in the funeral parade. No banners were displayed, although many of the marchers wore the red emblem of the I. W. W.

May 4 a district convention of Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 800, I. W. W., was held at I. W. W. headquarters, Butte, 318 North Main street. Delegates from Michigan, Montana, Utah, Arizona and other states where metal is mined were present. During the convention handbills signed by the Butte branch of the I. W. W. were circulated in Butte appealing to the men to stand firm and remain off the job. The handbills declared the strike was won if the men would continue to sit tight until they could cash in their demands.

Coroner's Inquest Called.

May 13 the coroner's inquest called to determine the facts in connection with the death of Thos. Manning concluded the taking of testimony and rendered a verdict to the effect that Thos. Manning came to his death on April 24, 1920, at St. James' hospital in Butte from the effects of a wound caused by a .32 calibre bullet from a pistol in the hands of some person unknown to the jury. The findings were based on the fact that no testimony was introduced tending to show where Thos. Manning was shot. In rendering this verdict the coroner's jury took cognizance of the fact that although 101 witnesses testified at the inquest no one saw Manning at the scene of the riot and no witness was produced who could furnish any information as to how or when Manning was taken to Finlander Hall after he had received his fatal injury. On the contrary, every I. W. W. leader and picket placed on the witness stand denied having seen Manning at the scene of the shooting on the afternoon of April 21. The fact that Manning was killed by a .32 calibre pistol bullet was regarded by the jury as significant, inasmuch as it was brought out during the testimony that the sheriff's force, including mine guards, deputies and policemen, were armed either with heavy calibre pistols or shotguns. The inference was that if Manning was shot at the scene of the riot he was struck by a bullet that might have been fired by some one in the mob.

The inquiry covered a period of 11 days, during which Acting Coroner Doran did everything in his power to secure all the facts in connection with Manning's death. Throughout the hearing the state was represented by counsel from the county attorney's office; the Anaconda Copper Mining Company was represented by three lawyers. More than 100 witnesses were examined and the names of more than 50 men desired as witnesses who did not respond were called. The acting coroner asked Nolan & Donovan, counsel representing the strikers, to make an effort to produce evidence to show where Manning was on the afternoon of April 21 and how he came to be taken to Finlander Hall, but the information was not forthcoming.

The inquiry took on a wide scope from the beginning. Strikers were permitted to give their views without limit and it developed that the strike was called by Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 800, I. W. W., Butte branch, more in a spirit of revolution than in the expectation of getting a six-hour day with higher wages. Leaders of the I. W. W. testified frankly that the strike followed the general plan to secure possession of the mining properties and stated that had the demands been granted—demands that never were presented to the mining companies—they would have followed by others and that it was the purpose of members of the organization to "strike on the job" and to produce as little as possible. It developed by the testimony that

As a result of the strike Butte observance of Arbor Day set for May 11 was cancelled on account of the inability of the street car company to provide transportation to Columbia Gardens. For twenty years Butte has annually celebrated Arbor Day at Columbia Gardens, the average attendance being in the neighborhood of 12,000 children.

The Butte city council on May 19 granted the demands of the Workingmen's Union for a wage of \$6.00 a day. This wage, the council stipulated, would be paid only until a definite wage scale agreement was reached by members of the union and the Associated Industries. A dirty condition of the streets; the increase of fire hazard due to the accumulation of rubbish and paper, was the excuse given for granting the wage increase. Approximately 60 men employed by the street department were affected by the decision of the council.

This strike was practically lost. The Montana Power Company and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company were the only employers who signed with the union. The men by returning to work practically recognized the original offer of the employers of \$5.50 a day as their scale. No recognition of the union was ever granted and most of the union men continued working during the season under the open shop conditions.

COMMON LABORERS AT GREAT FALLS.

Members of the Great Falls Federal Labor Union, comprising some 300 common laborers, went on a strike May 17, 1920, demanding a wage of \$6.00 a day. Prior to the strike the men had been receiving \$5.00 a day. After several unsuccessful attempts to settle the question by arbitration an offer of \$5.50 a day was practically agreed upon by compromise, but a committee disagreement of some sort occurred and the men refused the offer, which was then withdrawn by the employers. Practically all work requiring the help of common laborers was suspended, including the care and maintenance of parks and boulevards throughout the city. Following the action of many property owners, who petitioned the city council for authority to take care of their own boulevards and to be relieved from the usual maintenance tax, the mayor announced that this work would be turned over to the property owners for the balance of the season. At a subsequent meeting of the city council, however, the council rescinded this action because the Federal Labor Union had in the meantime accepted the city's offer of a wage increase of 50 cents a day.

A similar compromise was effected between the union and various firms throughout the city. Other firms refused to grant the union's demands and declared for the open shop. Among this number were a number of contractors and lumber yards. These companies were declared unfair to organized labor. This strike was never officially settled.

GREAT FALLS TEAMSTERS.

All teamsters at Great Falls affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America went on a strike June 1, 1920, because they had been denied a wage increase of 75 cents a day. The teamsters had been getting \$5.25 a day and demanded \$6.00. For a week all firms employing union teamsters were tied up by the strike. After several attempts to get the union and employers together the city council approved of a compromise offer of \$5.75 a day for city work, this advance being equivalent to the amount granted to boulevard men. Following the precedent set by the city a number of firms signed up with the union. Wholesale fruit houses, transfer companies and coal and lumber yards refused to grant the wage increase and announced that they would work under the American plan or open shop. This trouble is still unsettled.

NEIHART MINES.

Approximately 300 miners employed at Neihart, Cascade County, quit work June 1, 1920, and went on a strike. April 28, the Neihart Metal Mine Workers' Union, a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, made a demand on the mining companies for wage increases ranging from 75 cents to \$1.00 per day. The mining companies made no reply to the demands of the union, with the result that a strike was ordered June 2. Following the action of the miners the business men of the camp called a meeting and decided to go on a cost basis, refusing credit to miners at all stores, hotels and restaurants. The mine owners maintained that they could not pay the advance in wages at the prevailing prices of silver and announced that the mines would be closed indefinitely or until the men were disposed to return to work at the old scale of wages. This strike lasted about six weeks. July 15 it was announced that the mines had reopened, the men agreeing to return to work at the old scale of wages.

MACHINISTS AND PIPEFITTERS.

Machinists and pipefitters, over 100 in number, employed in the Great Northern roundhouse at Great Falls, laid down their tools September 21, 1920, to force the return of a work foreman, who had been displaced to permit the reinstatement of a member of the American railway mission to Russia. The case had previously been submitted to the board of arbitration in Washington and an order that he be reinstated had been sent both to the Great Northern railroad and to the union in Great Falls.

October 5, fifteen days after the walkout occurred, the local union passed a resolution to the effect that the men would return to work the following day, inasmuch as the strike was an outlaw one and without the sanction of union officials. The grievance with the railroad company was taken up later by the union and satisfactorily adjusted. The ex-service man was given the place he occupied before the war.

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

For several years a great deal of difficulty has been experienced in Montana in securing adequate domestic help. The domestic help problem was acute before the war. It is much more so now in the United States, where housekeepers expect one girl to do the work of three in Europe. "Don't talk about reforms after the war," said David Lloyd George a few years ago, "talk about a new world." Housekeepers must realize the truth of what Lloyd George said.

Wonder is often expressed that girls prefer to work at clerical work and in department stores for half of what they may get in domestic service and without board and room. It is not a subject for wonder, but is quite natural, inasmuch as any woman with a spark of ambition would prefer to choose a position which gives promise of equality and advancement rather than an occupation which by the common consent of public opinion has been consigned to a lower standard in the social scale. Moreover, the storeworker and stenographer has fixed hours. The household worker is on duty practically all the time, and even in this democratic country the social status of a domestic is far different from that of the typewriter or the store clerk. It should not be, but it is, and it will continue to be until domestic service is placed in the important place where it belongs. Domestic assistants must be paid by the hour with specified hours of labor. Housekeepers who need longer hours of service must either hire more help or do part of the work themselves; there is no other way. Neither should the "servant in the house" be contented with

a narrow, ill-ventilated room in the attic but she should, if worthy and of good character, receive the same consideration, socially, as the stenographer, store clerk or the school teacher serving us in a professional way.

During the past year ordinary domestic servants have been demanding in Montana as high as forty and even fifty and sixty dollars per month. That many of these girls hired for domestic duties are careless, indolent and incompetent is doubtless a fact. With the work considered degrading and the stamp of inferiority placed upon the word servant, this is but a natural consequence. It is not to be wondered at that the more intelligent and ambitious girls are driven into other pursuits. This leaves the demand so great that the few who condescend to perform the work have a perfect monopoly on this branch of the labor market, and can therefore afford to be independent.

A large part of the responsibility for this condition rests on the mistress of the household. More consideration, socially, and better treatment, generally, would, in our opinion, go a long way in solving the servant girl problem. Some law should be passed regulating the hours of employment for domestic help.

MONTANA'S MINERALS.

Mining, one of Montana's greatest industries, may easily be said to have maintained its own during the years 1919 and 1920, although there is no denying that the expected boom days of 1920 failed to materialize and the closing days of this year find the metal market low, with small demand for the base metals.

Statistics of mineral production in Montana for the past two years reflect the reaction which was naturally due to follow the intensive production of the war period. Added to this the unsettled state of industry in general during the past two years and the labor shortage, especially in 1920, cut severely into production records.

Production of special war minerals in the mining sections of the state subsided considerably during the period under review but even yet have not reached the pre-war basis. However, during the intensive days of the war itself, the production of these special war minerals contributed only to a small extent to the state's mineral output.

Importance of Industry.

The importance of the mining industry in the Treasure State can not be more strikingly presented than by a comparison of the figures available for the state's wealth production in the year 1919. All of Montana's farm production, including wheat, oats, flax, barley, corn, rye, potatoes, hay and sugar beets for the year 1919, totaled \$62,193,000. During the same period the value of all of Montana's livestock production, including beef cattle shipped, home consumption, lambs and sheep, wool, dairy products and hogs, reached a grand total of \$81,278,303. Against these figures one finds the total value of all the copper, silver, zinc, lead and gold and coal produced in the state for 1919 totaling \$77,032,895. If there is added to these figures the totals for production of the various minerals not especially listed and which are produced on a small scale in the state, including precious stones, it will result in the state's mineral wealth leading every industry, exceeding the total value of farm products and livestock by thousands of dollars.

New Oil Fields Promising.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the two-year period now drawing to a close is the opening up and development of most promising oil fields in central and northern Montana. At this time that section in Fergus County known as the Cat Creek Field seems to be a proved oil

district with production assured. Today there is no question that there are several producing oil wells in the Cat Creek district and expert geologists have given the section their stamp of approval. Near Havre, Roundup, Winifred, Miles City, Forsyth and other sections of Montana, oil development is going forward with excellent progress and it is freely predicted that within the next few years the Treasure State will boast extensive oil tracts as an added asset to its great mineral wealth.

At the present time there is said to be a total of eight producing wells in the Cat Creek field, with a daily potential production of 15,000 barrels. There are about twelve wells being drilled at this time in this district and plans are being pushed for much additional drilling.

Plans for carrying the oil from the field on Cat Creek are progressing, it is reported. At present two pipe lines are in operation, the oil being piped to Winnett, 20 miles from the field, where it is loaded on tankers and shipped to the refinery at Greybull, Wyoming.

Organization of two refinery companies, backed by Montana capital, is being effected. These companies will build refineries, it is stated, within a short distance from the Cat Creek section.

A 55,000 barrel tank is now being erected in the field to aid in storing the surplus oil which the two pipe lines are unable to accommodate.

The first well in Cat Creek was brought in less than a year ago and it is claimed the production now far exceeds every field in Wyoming, with the possible exception of Salt Creek, after more than ten years of development in that state.

The Cat Creek oil has no superior and probably no equal in the United States. It shows 52 per cent gasoline, 14 per cent naphtha, 19¾ per cent kerosene. Wyoming oil shows an average of 35 per cent gasoline; Mid-Continent fields, 24; and California, 12 per cent.

The average depth of wells in the Cat Creek field is less than 1,400 feet and can be completed in less than thirty days of actual drilling.

Silver in Limelight.

Overshadowed by the oil excitement many times over, the silver boom of 1919 and the early days of 1920 nevertheless attracted wide attention and Montana's silver mining districts attained the center of interest in New York and other eastern states, whose residents made substantial investments in Montana properties. The roseate days for silver mines and stocks, however, have been slow in coming but silver producers are extremely optimistic concerning the future.

Domestic silver miners have received great benefit from the Pittman Act, passed by Congress in 1919. This law, fathered by Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, provides for the purchase of silver by the United States government at a price of one dollar an ounce. During the months of 1920 when the foreign silver price has been below the dollar mark, American producers have been well protected and in spite of the high cost of materials and labor have been able to work at a profit. The Pittman Act's greatest benefit has been to act as a stabilizer on the silver mining industry and owners of properties have been able to go ahead with development programs without the constant fear of a drop in the white metal price to a point where production would be far from profitable.

Much Activity Shown.

During the past years Montana's silver districts have shown extreme activity, which at this date continues with only slight abatement. Montana headed the nation in the production of silver in 1919 and it seems likely that this record will be maintained in 1920 and for years to come.

One of the largest silver producing districts of the state is located at Neihart, in Cascade County. Here old silver and lead mines, idle for many years, have been opened up and are now putting forth a large output. Several companies have carried out extensive development programs and one concern has completed and is now operating a large concentrating mill. Large companies from nearby states have become interested in the district and now are preparing to open up additional mines.

Near Helena is located the Lump Gulch silver camp. This district is located in Jefferson County and is considered one of the most promising sections in the state. During the past two years more than a dozen mining companies have acquired property in the Lump Gulch section and are now carrying out development programs. Several mines in this section are producing rich silver-lead ore and are making steady shipments to the smelter at East Helena. A large smelter concern has taken over one mine in the district, it is stated, and is pushing a big development program at the property.

The Philipsburg, Elliston, Park, Boulder, Cooke Basin, Missoula and other districts of the state show similar activity. In the Park district in Broadwater County there are a number of rich properties which are now producing. Near Winston in the same district there are several silver and lead properties which have been idle for some time; these, it is understood, are about to be operated and Broadwater County bids fair to experience a real mining boom within a short time.

With the fixed price of gold and the mounting prices of materials and labor, gold mine operators have made no effort to increase production. In fact production has of necessity been greatly curtailed and at most of the larger properties only development work has been done. During the past year there has been considerable agitation for legislation which will place a bonus on new gold. Should this relief be given the gold industry, there is no doubt that many gold districts of the state, such as Marysville, Radersburg and Helena, would be more active than since the pioneer mining days of the state.

Outlook for Copper Good.

Copper production in Montana has been greatly decreased in 1920 owing to the low copper market and lack of demand for the red metal. Late in November less than half of the mines in Butte were producing. Copper companies, however, are looking forward to days of real prosperity in 1921, predicting that by that time the period of adjustment following the war will have passed and the busy days of the reconstruction period, which will call for the use of a large amount of copper, at hand.

Montana's Mines Are Rich.

Montana led the United States in 1919 in the production of silver, manganese and precious stones.

Official figures for 1919 show the following metal production in the state: Copper, \$33,940,188; silver, \$14,768,000; zinc, \$12,915,000; lead, \$2,411,787; gold, \$2,272,000; coal, \$10,725,000.

At this time figures for the entire year of 1920 are not available, but monthly production reports of the larger companies of the state for the second half-year of the period indicate a great decrease in production compared to more prosperous years.

According to the United States Geological Survey report for the first six months of 1920, Montana's mineral production approached normal in spite of the high operating costs.

The state's larger copper mines with silver-bearing ores were producing about 60 per cent of normal output in mid-year, indicating decreased production of silver for the 12-month period, as compared with the 1919 output of 13,280,000 ounces, valued at \$14,768,000. The cop-

per output in 1919 was 180,246,000 pounds, valued at \$33,940,000, against a normal annual production of about 300,000,000 pounds. Shipments of ore and bullion for the first five months of 1920 presage an average production of 17,500,000 pounds a month, as compared with 15,000,000 pounds a month in 1919. Montana produced about 42,000,000 pounds of lead in 1919, an increase over 1918. The state's output has increased steadily during the last few years on account of the saving of lead after the lead-zinc ores had been leached. Another increase in total production was in mid-year considered not improbable. The Montana zinc output in 1919 was about 176,000,000 pounds, valued at \$12,914,860.

Predict Bright Future.

In view of the unsettled conditions generally at this time it is difficult to make any prediction regarding the mining industry for 1921, but Montana operators are of the opinion that the coming year will be one of unusual activity. Many of the state's mine operators look for extensive cuts in the prices of materials and labor within the next few weeks and assert that this will lead to increased activity in all mineral sections of the state during 1921.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANUFACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity Ft. Bd. Meas.	Yearly Output Ft. Bd. Meas.	Males Employed Skilled	Males Employed Unskilled	Females Employed	Hours Per Day Males	Hours per Day Females	Days per Month Males	Months per Year	Days per Month Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
Avon	Lumber & ties	1907	\$ 6,000	15,000	1,500,000	3	15	0	9	0	26	8	0	\$ 6.00	\$4.50	0	30
Bonner	Lumber & lath	1898	6,459,733	225,000	15,616,575	114	100	1	9	0	26	6	0	5.92	4.33	\$5.00	600
Bozeman	Lumber & wood	1918	50,000	10,000	600,000	2	12	1	9	0	26	6	0	4.00	3.50	2.25	95
Chalk Butte	Lumber	1919	30,000	2,500	260,000	1	2	0	10	0	26	6	0	5.00	4.50	0	16
Clancy	Lumber	1907	1,500	5,000	200,000	2	3	0	10	0	26	6	0	6.00	5.00	0	20
Clyde Park	Lumber	1912	5,000	8,000	400,000	2	3	0	10	0	26	6	0	6.00	4.50	0	35
Columbia Falls	Lumber	1903	350,000	30,000	1,100,000	8	20	0	10	0	26	12	0	5.50	4.00	0	140
Limestone	Lumber	1919	2,000	3,000	75,000	1	1	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.50	0	15
Drummond	Lumber	1919	10,000	12,000	1,500,000	1	1	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.50	0	25
Ekakaka	Lumber	1917	3,000	8,000	100,000	1	2	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.50	0	25
Ekakaka	Lumber	1916	3,500	10,000	600,000	1	1	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.50	0	25
Ekakaka	Lumber	1911	5,000	8,000	400,000	1	6	0	10	0	26	6	0	6.00	4.50	3.00	22
Eureka	Lumber	1906	300,000	30,000	60,000,000	19	50	2	10	0	26	12	0	8.00	7.00	5.00	350
Fortune	Lumber & ties	1918	19,100	25,000	4,084,765	15	7	0	10	0	26	6	0	5.33	4.50	0	25
Grey Cliff	Lumber	1912	5,000	5,000	100,000	1	1	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.50	0	25
Hall	Lumber	1910	3,000	2,000	60,000	1	2	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.50	0	25
Henderson	Lumber	1906	84,000	65,000	8,233,083	22	6	0	9	0	26	2	0	5.00	4.00	0	250
Hoffman	Lumber	1900	5,000	10,000	350,000	2	2	0	10	0	26	6	0	6.00	5.00	0	40
Hot Springs	Lumber	1914	25,000	22,000	400,000	3	25	0	10	0	26	6	0	6.50	4.50	0	100
Hysham	Lumber	1919	1,000	1,500	16,000	0	0	0	9	0	26	4	0	5.50	4.50	0	25
Jeffers	Lumber	1915	1,500	5,000	50,000	1	3	0	10	0	26	6	0	5.00	4.50	0	80
Kalispell	Lumber	1905	50,000	50,000	5,000,000	15	25	0	10	0	26	6	0	5.00	4.50	0	300
Lambert	Lumber	1919	250,000	250,000	45,000,000	50	150	0	10	0	26	11	0	5.00	4.50	0	900
Labby	Lumber	1918	1,500,000	3,000	50,000	2	0	0	10	0	26	4	0	5.00	4.50	0	20
Luther	Lumber	1910	3,000	3,000	30,000	1	1	0	10	0	26	4	0	5.00	4.50	0	15
Lyon	Lumber	1910	3,000	3,000	30,000	1	1	0	10	0	26	4	0	5.00	4.50	0	15
Marion	Lumber	1904	5,000	15,000	500,000	2	8	0	10	0	26	4	0	5.50	4.50	0	75
Melville	Lumber	1916	2,000	3,500	200,000	2	4	0	9	0	26	4	0	5.00	4.00	0	15
Milltown	Lumber	1918	850,000	125,000	19,449,875	68	94	0	9	0	26	8	0	5.25	4.00	0	15
Missoula	Lumber	1910	343,000	120,000	30,000,000	37	117	0	9	0	26	12	0	7.00	4.75	0	400
Missoula	Lumber	1917	16,000	40,000	9,000,000	8	70	0	9	0	26	12	0	6.00	4.50	0	60
Patrick Creek	Lumber & ties	1917	18,000	30,000	5,700,000	14	76	0	10	0	26	12	0	4.83	4.00	0	15
Philpsburg	Lumber	1915	3,000	3,000	200,000	1	2	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	3.25	0	40
Plains	Lumber & ties	1917	70,000	30,000	3,000,000	11	33	0	9	0	26	12	0	6.00	4.00	0	50
Plains	Lumber	1918	12,000	25,000	1,500,000	5	15	0	9	0	26	4	0	5.00	4.50	0	15
Polson	Lumber	1909	100,000	30,000	5,000,000	10	50	1	10	0	26	7	0	5.00	4.50	3.00	150
Rema	Lumber	1912	4,000	5,000	300,000	2	4	0	10	0	26	4	0	3.50	4.00	2.50	60
Rexford	Lumber	1916	10,000	10,000	350,000	2	6	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.50	0	25
Ronan	Lumber	1919	2,000	3,000	150,000	2	4	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.50	0	20
Ronan	Lumber	1911	2,500	10,000	200,000	2	4	0	9	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.50	0	25
Roundup	Lumber	1908	4,000	8,000	250,000	1	2	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.00	0	25
St. Ignatus	Lumber	1912	4,000	6,000	60,000	1	3	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.00	0	25
Sheridan	Lumber	1919	2,000	1,500	100,000	1	2	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.00	0	30
Somers	Lumber	1900	100,000	250,000	50,000,000	32	68	2	8	0	26	8 1/2	0	6.15	4.09	3.75	900
Townsend	Lumber	1907	1,000	4,000	75,000	2	2	0	10	0	26	4	0	5.50	4.00	0	25
Trout Creek	Lumber	1907	3,000	10,000	200,000	3	4	0	8	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.00	0	35
Varney	Lumber	1912	10,000	15,000	150,000	3	4	0	8	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.00	0	120
Warland	Lumber	1916	370,000	53,000	1,500,000	30	100	3	8	0	26	5	0	5.25	4.25	4.00	300
Whitefish	Lumber	1906	30,000	30,000	2,000,000	6	24	0	8	0	26	8	0	6.00	4.75	3.00	40
Whitehall	Lumber	1919	20,000	8,000	500,000	1	5	1	8	0	26	8	0	5.00	4.00	3.50	35
White S. Spgs.	Lumber	1911	1,000	3,000	50,000	1	1	0	10	0	26	8	0	5.50	4.50	0	18
TOTALS			\$11,607,833	1,916,000	276,160,300	592	1,215	15	9	8	26	6	26	\$5.67	\$4.34	\$3.50	6,891

DEPARTMENT LABOR AND INDUSTRY

53

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANUFACTURED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Barrels Daily Capacity	Barrels Yearly Output	Males Employed Skilled	Males Employed Unskilled	Females Employed	Hours Per Week Males	Hours per Week Females	Days per Week Males	Days per Week Females	Months per Year	Days per Week Males	Days per Week Females	AV. Wage Paid Day, Skilled	AV. Wage Paid Day, Unskilled	Wages, Per Week	Number of Horse Power	
Absarokee	Flour and Feed	1912	12,000	25	2,000	0	1	0	8	0	0	26	8	0	0	0	\$4.00	0	0	25
Antelope	Flour	1916	22,717	50	3,000	2	1	0	10	0	0	26	10	0	0	3.50	0	0	19	
Ashland	Flour	1916	5,000	12	3,500	1	0	0	10	0	0	26	10	0	0	3.25	0	0	0	
Bainville	Flour and Feed	1915	100,000	500	20,000	6	8	0	10	0	0	26	10	0	0	6.00	4.00	0	200	
Bellevue	Flour	1903	300,000	250	33,032	10	2	1	9	8	0	27	12	0	0	5.15	4.00	\$3.00	100	
Belt	Flour and Feed	1913	10,000	25	3,000	1	0	0	10	0	0	26	10	0	0	7.70	5.75	0	20	
Big Sandy	Flour	1916	10,000	25	1,926	1	0	0	9	0	0	26	10	0	0	5.83	0	0	24	
Billings	Flour and Feed	1916	250,000	500	180,000	23	8	1	8	8	0	26	12	0	0	5.60	4.80	3.00	300	
Big Timber	Flour and Feed	1916	16,000	50	1,500	2	0	0	12	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	0	0	235	
Bozeman	Flour	1892	200,000	900	150,000	16	14	0	8	8	0	26	12	0	0	6.00	6.65	0	400	
Cascade	Flour	1893	96,600	240	45,000	5	0	0	8	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	0	0	135	
Chalk Butte	Flour and Feed	1913	19,000	15	780	1	0	0	9	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	0	0	20	
Chester	Flour and Feed	1916	24,000	35	2,500	1	0	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	0	0	20	
Chinook	Flour	1916	24,000	50	500	1	0	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	0	0	235	
Crow Agency	Flour	1895	12,000	65	500	1	0	0	8	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	0	0	50	
Cutbertson	Flour	1916	15,000	50	6,000	2	0	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	0	0	335	
Cut Bank	Flour and Feed	1916	30,000	100	5,000	2	1	0	8	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	0	0	50	
Dillon	Flour and Feed	1916	6,250	25	1,39	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	5.00	0	0	45	
Fort Benton	Flour	1914	20,000	30	4,000	1	1	0	10	0	0	26	10	0	0	5.00	0	0	235	
Gilford	Flour and Feed	1915	10,000	25	3,000	1	0	0	10	0	0	26	10	0	0	5.00	0	0	125	
Glasgow	Flour and Feed	1916	50,000	250	27,540	5	3	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	4.50	3.50	0	53	
Glenview	Flour and Feed	1918	42,000	50	7,000	1	0	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	2.00	0	235	
Lameeter	Flour and Feed	1915	10,000	24	50,000	2	1	0	8	0	0	26	12	0	0	4.00	2.75	0	335	
Grass Range	Flour and Feed	1917	13,000	40	4,200	1	0	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	4.50	5.00	0	800	
Great Falls	Flour and Feed	1892	700,000	2,350	400,000	7	80	12	7	7	0	26	12	0	0	6.25	5.00	3.50	2,000	
Great Falls	Flour	1918	8,000	25	3,000	1	0	0	9	0	0	26	10	0	0	6.00	0	0	1,000	
Great Falls**	Flour	1911	1,000,000	3,000	714,300	12	24	0	0	0	0	26	10	0	0	5.53	4.80	0	25	
Hardin	Flour and Feed	1919	16,000	48	11,000	2	1	0	10	0	0	26	11	0	0	5.00	4.00	0	15	
Hartem	Flour and Feed	1915	16,000	25	1,750	1	1	0	9	0	0	26	11	0	0	5.00	4.00	0	20	
Havre	Flour and Feed	1915	20,000	50	5,000	1	1	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	6.00	4.50	0	75	
Hobson	Flour and Feed	1917	47,000	150	31,334	2	3	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	6.00	4.00	0	50	
Joliet	Flour and Feed	1919	35,000	90	11,000	1	1	0	8	0	0	26	12	0	0	4.00	3.50	0	20	
Jordan	Flour and Feed	1916	10,300	125	2,400	1	0	0	12	0	0	26	12	0	0	7.00	0	0	20	
Kalispell	Flour	1910	50,000	380	75,000	4	0	0	8	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	0	0	250	
Kalispell	Flour	1901	300,000	380	75,000	5	15	0	8	0	0	26	12	0	0	6.00	4.50	2.50	110	
Laurel	Flour	1914	5,000	90	12,000	5	2	1	10	5	0	26	12	0	0	6.00	4.50	0	20	
Laurel	Flour	1914	10,000	25	2,400	1	0	0	8	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.50	0	0	75	
Livingston	Flour and Feed	1919	100,000	200	8,000	3	0	0	8	0	0	26	13	0	0	5.50	4.00	0	120	
Malta	Flour and Feed	1915	11,000	50	2,000	1	1	0	10	0	0	26	13	0	0	5.00	4.00	0	20	
Manhattan	Flour and Feed	1916	65,000	225	30,000	8	2	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	6.00	4.00	0	250	
Medicine Lake	Flour and Feed	1915	11,000	24	18,000	1	0	0	10	0	0	26	13	0	0	5.00	3.00	2.40	16	
Missoula	Flour and Feed	1901	173,722	600	100,000	8	26	4	8	8	0	26	12	0	0	4.00	3.25	0	335	
Opheim	Flour and Feed	1917	7,000	15	3,000	1	1	0	12	0	0	26	12	0	0	4.00	3.00	0	215	
Park City	Flour and Feed	1914	10,000	50	1,000	1	1	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	3.75	4.50	0	235	
Plains	Flour and Feed	1917	33,000	100	15,000	1	3	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	3.50	0	100	
Poison	Flour and Feed	1912	64,876	200	13,853	8	2	0	8	0	0	26	12	0	0	7.00	5.00	0	60	
Roundup	Flour and Feed	1916	12,000	25	2,000	1	1	0	8	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.80	3.50	0	35	
Rosebud	Flour and Feed	1917	12,500	50	48,000	2	1	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	4.00	0	235	
St. Ignatius	Flour and Feed	1885	10,000	50	3,000	1	0	0	8	0	0	26	12	0	0	4.17	3.92	0	50	
Savage	Flour and Feed	1913	11,900	25	650	1	0	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.50	0	0	60	
Scobey	Flour and Feed	1918	75,000	60	15,000	1	1	0	10	0	0	26	12	0	0	5.00	3.50	0	150	
Sidney	Flour and Feed	1913	50,000	380	66,489	10	5	0	8	0	0	26	10	0	0	5.90	4.00	0	35	
Stanford	Flour and Feed	1914	20,000	50	15,000	1	1	0	10	0	0	26	10	0	0	8.00	5.00	3.50	350	
Stanford	Flour and Feed	1914	76,000	225	1,275	4	6	1	9	9	0	26	10	0	0	5.60	5.50	4.00	800	
Townsend	Flour and Feed	1917	65,000	250	25,000	5	3	1	10	8	0	24	10	0	0	8.00	5.50	4.00	15,899	
TOTALS			\$ 4,292,365	12,133	2,196,045	208	233	22	10	8	0	26	8 9/10	0	0	\$5.53	\$4.11	\$3.00	5,899	

TABLE NO. 1—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. SAW MILLS.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANUFACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity Ft. Bd. Meas.	Yearly Output Ft. Bd. Meas.	Males Employed Skilled	Males Employed Unskilled	Employed	Hours Per Day Males	Hours Per Day Females	Days per Month Males	Months per Year	Days per Month Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
Avon	Lumber & ties	1907	9,000	15,000	1,500,000	15	15	0	9	0	25	8	25	\$5.60	\$1.52	0	30
Bonner	Lumber & lath	1898	6,459,733	225,000	15,616,575	114	100	1	1	0	25	6	25	5.92	4.33	\$5.00	600
Bozeman	Lumber & wood	1918	30,000	10,000	200,000	12	12	1	10	8	26	9	30	4.00	3.50	2.25	95
Chalky Butte	Lumber	1919	30,000	10,000	200,000	1	3	0	0	0	26	6	16	5.50	4.50	0	16
Clancy	Lumber	1907	1,500	5,000	200,000	3	3	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	5.00	0	20
Cody Park	Lumber	1912	1,500	8,000	400,000	2	3	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.00	4.50	0	35
Columbia Falls	Lumber	1903	350,000	30,000	1,100,000	8	20	0	10	0	26	12	0	5.50	4.00	0	140
Limestone	Lumber	1919	3,000	12,000	75,000	1	1	0	0	0	26	8	0	6.00	4.50	0	15
Princeton	Lumber	1919	10,000	8,000	100,000	5	7	0	10	0	26	8	0	6.00	4.50	0	25
Eklatka	Lumber	1917	3,000	10,000	600,000	2	4	1	10	8	26	6	26	6.00	4.50	0	35
Eklatka	Lumber	1916	3,500	10,000	600,000	2	4	1	10	8	26	6	26	6.00	4.50	3.00	55
Eklatka	Lumber	1911	5,000	8,000	400,000	1	6	0	10	0	26	8	0	6.00	4.50	0	22
Eureka	Lumber	1906	300,000	300,000	60,000,000	50	150	2	10	8	26	12	26	8.00	5.00	5.00	350
Fortine	Lumber & ties	1918	19,100	25,000	4,084,765	61	75	0	10	0	26	2	0	5.33	4.50	0	75
Grey Cliff	Lumber	1912	5,000	5,000	100,000	1	2	0	10	0	26	2	0	6.00	4.50	0	25
Hall	Lumber	1910	3,000	2,000	60,000	1	2	0	9	0	26	6	0	6.00	5.00	0	30
Henderson	Lumber	1906	84,000	65,000	8,233,033	22	2	0	8	0	26	3	26	6.00	4.00	0	250
Hofman	Lumber	1900	5,000	10,000	350,000	3	6	0	0	0	26	6	0	6.00	4.00	0	40
Hot Springs	Lumber	1914	25,000	22,000	400,000	3	25	0	9	1	26	3	26	6.50	4.00	0	100
Hysham	Lumber	1919	1,500	1,500	16,000	2	0	0	10	0	26	6	0	5.50	4.50	0	25
Jeffers	Lumber	1915	1,500	5,000	50,000	1	3	0	10	0	26	6	0	5.50	4.50	0	80
Kalispell	Lumber	1905	50,000	50,000	5,000,000	1	25	0	10	0	26	11	0	6.00	4.50	0	300
Libby	Lumber	1919	1,500,000	250,000	45,000,000	50	150	0	8	0	26	11	0	6.00	4.50	0	300
Luther	Lumber	1918	3,000	3,000	50,000	2	0	0	10	0	15	4	0	5.00	4.50	0	20
Lyons	Lumber	1910	3,000	3,000	30,000	1	1	0	10	0	15	4	0	5.00	4.50	0	15
Marion	Lumber	1904	5,000	15,000	500,000	2	8	0	10	0	26	4	0	5.50	4.50	0	50
Melville	Lumber	1916	2,000	3,500	200,000	2	4	0	9	0	26	8	0	5.00	4.00	0	15
Milltown	Lumber	1910	343,000	120,000	19,449,875	68	94	0	8	0	26	13	0	5.25	4.20	0	1,000
Missoula	Lumber	1917	16,000	40,000	30,000,000	37	117	0	8	0	26	12	0	7.00	4.75	0	400
Patrick Creek	Lumber & ties	1915	3,000	30,000	5,700,000	11	70	0	10	0	26	16	0	4.85	4.00	0	60
Phillipsburg	Lumber	1917	18,000	30,000	5,200,000	11	9	0	10	0	26	12	0	6.00	4.50	0	15
Plains	Lumber & ties	1915	3,000	30,000	3,000,000	11	33	0	9	0	26	12	0	6.00	3.50	0	40
Plains	Lumber	1918	12,000	25,000	1,500,000	10	50	1	0	8	26	7	26	6.00	4.50	3.00	150
Poison	Lumber	1909	100,000	30,000	5,000,000	2	4	1	10	8	26	8	26	5.50	4.50	2.50	60
Reina	Lumber	1912	4,000	5,000	300,000	6	6	0	10	0	26	5	0	5.50	4.50	0	45
Rexford	Lumber	1916	10,000	10,000	350,000	2	4	0	10	0	26	5	0	6.00	4.50	0	25
Ronan	Lumber	1919	2,000	3,000	150,000	2	4	0	9	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.50	0	20
Ronan	Lumber	1911	2,500	10,000	200,000	2	4	0	10	0	26	2	0	6.00	4.50	0	25
Roundup	Lumber	1908	8,000	8,000	250,000	1	2	0	10	0	26	2	0	6.00	4.00	0	75
St. Ignatus	Lumber	1912	4,000	6,000	60,000	1	3	0	8	0	26	3	0	6.00	4.00	0	30
Sheridan	Lumber	1919	2,000	1,500	100,000	1	2	0	10	0	26	8	0	6.15	4.09	3.75	900
Somers	Lumber	1900	100,000	250,000	50,000,000	32	68	2	8	8	26	1	26	5.50	4.00	0	25
Townsend	Lumber	1900	1,000	4,000	75,000	2	2	0	10	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.00	0	35
Trout Creek	Lumber	1907	3,000	10,000	200,000	3	4	0	8	0	26	4	0	6.00	4.00	0	120
Varney	Lumber	1912	10,000	15,000	150,000	3	4	0	8	0	26	5	26	5.25	4.25	4.00	300
Warland	Lumber	1916	370,000	53,000	1,500,000	30	100	3	8	8	26	8	26	6.00	4.75	3.00	400
Whitefish	Lumber	1906	30,000	30,000	2,000,000	6	24	2	10	8	26	8	26	5.00	4.00	3.50	35
Whitehall	Lumber	1919	20,000	8,000	500,000	2	5	1	8	8	26	8	26	5.00	4.50	0	18
White S. Spgs.	Lumber	1911	1,000	3,000	50,000	1	1	0	10	0	26	2	0	5.50	4.50	0	18
TOTALS			\$11,607,833	1,916,000	276,160,300	592	1,215	15	9	8	26	6	26	\$5.67	\$4.34	\$3.50	6,891

DEPARTMENT LABOR AND INDUSTRY

53

[illegible]

*Cereal Mill.

*Cereal Mill, Harlowton, Great Falls and Lewistown.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

TBAL NO. 3—MONTANA MANUFACTURERS. STEAM BAKERIES.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANU-FACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity	Yearly Output	Males Employed		Males Employed		Hours Per Day	Males	Hours per Day	Females	Days per Month	Months per Year	Days per Month	Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power	
						Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled													
Anaconda	Bakery Products	1884	\$20,000	250	65,000	9	9	1	2	1	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$22.50	1
Anaconda	Bakery Products	1890	2,000	40	12,000	2	2	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	0	0	0	0
Anaconda	Bakery Products	1884	4,000	75	22,500	3	3	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	0	0	0	0
Big Sandy	Bakery Products	1915	6,000	20	6,000	1	1	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	0	0	0	0
Billings	Bakery Products	1916	7,000	100	32,000	1	1	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	0	0	0	0
Billings	Bakery Products	1917	50,000	300	90,000	1	1	2	2	3	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	2.50	3.00	3.00
Billings	Bakery Products	1918	2,000	50	15,000	1	1	1	1	2	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	7.50	3.00	3.00
Billings	Bakery Products	1905	5,400	75	22,500	1	1	2	2	3	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	7.00	3.00	3.00
Billings	Bakery Products	1905	20,000	65	100,000	2	2	4	4	3	9	9	9	9	26	12	26	12	26	6.85	4.15	2.70
Bozeman	Bakery Products	1916	40,000	100	10,000	1	1	2	2	1	9	9	9	9	26	12	26	12	26	3.00	3.00	3.00
Bozeman	Bakery Products	1914	20,000	100	10,000	1	1	1	1	2	9	9	9	9	26	12	26	12	26	6.50	4.00	2.50
Butte	Bakery Products	1912	3,000	100	12,000	1	1	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	6.50	4.00	2.35
Butte	Bakery Products	1899	3,000	50	33,600	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	7.00	4.00	1.40
Butte	Bakery Products	1907	19,000	46	33,500	4	4	0	0	9	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	6.00	3.00	3.00
Butte	Bakery Products	1917	1,500	60	15,000	2	2	1	1	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	0	3.00	3.00	0
Butte	Bakery Products	1912	1,400	80	24,000	1	1	2	2	1	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	6.00	2.00	2.00
Butte	Bakery Products	1918	5,000	400	75,000	5	5	1	1	4	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	7.00	2.00	2.00
Butte	Bakery Products	1902	600	75	21,600	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	6.50	6.00	2.00
Butte	Bakery Products	1917	5,000	85	26,520	3	3	1	1	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	0	3.50	3.50	0
Butte	Bakery Products	1917	20,000	100	31,200	3	3	1	1	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	7.50	4.00	3.50
Butte	Bakery Products	1880	8,000	150	50,000	4	4	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	6.50	3.00	3.00
Butte	Bakery Products	1907	5,000	150	45,000	3	3	2	2	4	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	7.00	2.50	2.50
Butte	Bakery Products	1904	43,070	500	135,000	9	9	0	0	1	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	6.50	5.50	2.00
Butte	Bakery Products	1919	20,000	125	33,000	3	3	0	0	2	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	6.00	2.00	3.11
Chinook	Bakery Products	1912	2,000	25	7,500	1	1	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	0	0	0	0
Choteau	Bakery Products	1916	2,500	35	12,000	1	1	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	0	0	0	0
Conrad	Bakery Products	1919	1,000	30	10,000	1	1	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	0	0	0	0
Deer Lodge	Bakery Products	1919	3,000	40	15,000	1	1	2	2	0	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	0	0	0	0
Deer Lodge	Bakery Products	1916	3,000	75	23,000	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	7.00	5.00	2.00
Dillon	Bakery Products	1909	10,000	50	30,000	1	1	2	2	2	10	10	10	10	26	12	26	12	26	5.00	2.50	2.50
Forsyth	Bakery Products	1915	2,000	30	10,000	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	5.00	3.00	3.00
Glasgow	Bakery Products	1919	2,500	40	15,000	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	26	12	26	12	26	5.00	3.00	3.00
Glendive	Bakery Products	1919	1,000	30	18,000	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	26	12	26	12	26	6.50	3.00	2.00

TABLE NO. 4.—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. POWER LAUNDRIES.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANUFACTURED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity	Yearly Capacity	Males Employed	Females Employed	Hours Per Day	Hours per Month	Days per Month	Months per Year	Days per Month	Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
Anaconda	Laundring	1915	\$24,000	1000	35,000	6	6	8	8	8	12	26	26	\$6.00	\$5.50	\$2.60	23½
Anaconda	Laundring	1906	25,000	2000	52,400	6	18	8	18	8	12	26	26	6.00	5.00	2.50	26
Baker	Laundring	1915	1,000	100	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	12	26	26	6.00	0	0	1½
Belt	Laundring	1894	2,000	100	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	12	26	26	0	0	3.00	1½
Billings	Laundring	1919	15,000	3000	60,000	22½	66	8	22½	8	12	26	26	6.50	5.50	3.00	60
Billings	Laundring	1906	120,000	6000	150,000	14	66	8	66	8	12	26	26	3.50	4.00	2.50	250
Boulder	Laundring	1913	1,000	100	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	12	26	26	5.00	0	2.50	3
Bozeman	Laundring	1911	50,000	2000	45,000	3	19	8	34	8	12	26	26	6.00	4.50	2.50	70
Butte	Laundring	1911	135,000	5000	125,000	9	34	8	26	8	12	26	26	6.00	4.25	2.28	150
Butte	Laundring	1910	8,925	2000	57,573	10	21	8	26	8	12	26	26	7.00	5.00	2.50	250
Butte	Laundring	1902	170,000	6000	156,000	10	12	46	46	8	12	26	26	7.00	5.00	2.50	150
Butte	Laundring	1914	75,000	5000	130,000	2	17	60	60	8	12	26	26	6.00	4.50	2.50	10
Chinook	Laundring	1915	3,000	300	10,000	3	4	8	4	8	12	26	26	4.00	0	2.30	10
Choteau	Laundring	1904	6,000	500	8,000	2	0	4	4	8	12	26	26	5.00	0	2.30	12
Deer Lodge	Laundring	1910	10,000	1000	28,186	0	0	10	10	8	12	26	26	5.00	0	2.50	20
Dillon	Laundring	1918	17,500	1000	40,000	0	3	12	12	8	12	26	26	5.00	0	2.50	20
Forsythe	Laundring	1914	10,000	500	15,086	2	0	6	6	8	12	26	26	5.33	0	2.25	20
Fort Benton	Laundring	1912	6,000	250	7,000	1	0	7	7	8	12	26	26	4.50	0	2.00	14
Glendive	Laundring	1907	15,000	800	22,000	4	0	7	7	8	12	26	26	4.50	0	2.25	15
Great Falls	Laundring	1893	31,891	4000	85,000	4	10	36	36	8	12	26	26	5.50	4.50	2.75	61
Great Falls	Laundring	1911	100,000	5000	150,000	17	0	65	65	8	12	26	26	6.00	0	2.75	35
Great Falls	Laundring	1916	25,000	2000	58,111	5	2	32	32	8	12	26	26	5.25	4.00	2.70	30
Hamilton	Laundring	1906	18,000	1000	15,000	2	2	6	6	8	12	26	26	5.00	3.50	2.75	5
Hardin	Laundring	1919	7,685	250	20,000	1	1	5	5	8	12	26	26	5.00	4.00	2.50	12
Harlowton	Laundring	1916	3,000	300	8,500	3	0	3	3	8	12	26	26	6.00	4.00	2.50	7½
Havre	Laundring	1904	7,200	1000	43,703	3	4	20	20	8	12	26	26	5.00	3.50	2.50	40
Helena	Laundring	1889	35,000	2000	48,000	3	3	3	3	8	12	26	26	5.00	4.00	2.25	12
Helena*	Laundring	1901	15,000	2000	48,000	5	0	50	50	8	12	26	26	5.00	4.00	2.25	12
Helena	Laundring	1911	50,000	3000	48,000	11	0	24	24	8	12	26	26	6.00	0	2.25	7½
Kalispell	Laundring	1904	16,000	2000	48,000	11	0	24	24	8	12	26	26	6.00	0	2.25	7½
Lewistown	Laundring	1904	15,000	2000	34,461	0	5	18	18	8	12	26	26	0	3.00	2.00	19
Lewistown	Laundring	1915	2,000	100	50,000	0	0	0	0	8	12	26	26	5.00	0	2.50	50
Livingston	Laundring	1912	20,000	2500	45,000	0	0	2	2	8	12	26	26	5.00	0	2.50	2
Miles City	Laundring	1900	60,000	2500	55,259	2	0	1	1	8	12	26	26	6.50	5.00	2.50	22
Missoula	Laundring	1890	20,000	2500	65,000	7	2	25	25	8	12	26	26	5.50	3.60	2.65	25
Missoula	Laundring	1910	41,911	2500	57,916	9	7	21	21	8	12	26	26	5.50	3.60	2.65	25
Plentywood	Laundring	1918	1,000	250	57,916	9	0	21	21	8	12	26	26	5.50	3.60	2.65	25
Polson	Laundring	1918	1,000	45	3,200	9	0	21	21	8	12	26	26	5.00	0	2.35	25
Red Lodge	Laundring	1917	8,000	500	10,000	1	0	1	1	0	12	26	26	4.00	0	1.75	5
Red Lodge	Laundring	1913	4,500	500	14,600	0	1	6	6	4	12	26	26	5.50	1.50	2.20	10
Roundup	Laundring	1910	20,000	2000	23,400	4	0	13	13	8	12	26	26	6.33	5.00	2.50	8
Whitefish	Laundring	1911	7,000	400	12,000	1	1	8	8	8	12	26	26	5.00	2.50	2.00	10
TOTALS			\$1,202,612	7,415	\$1,810,401	129	758	8	8	8	12	26	26	\$6.00	\$4.20	\$2.45	

*Apprentices.

TABLE NO. 5—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. CIGAR MANUFACTURES.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANU- FACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity Cigars	Yearly Output Cigars	Males Employed	Males Employed Unskilled	Hours Per Day	Hours per Day	Days per Month	Months per Year	Days per Month	Females per Month	Days per Month	Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females
Anaconda	Cigars	1912	\$ 450	50	15,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaconda	Cigars	1896	5,000	600	190,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaconda	Cigars	1915	5,500	200	15,500	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaconda	Cigars	1898	2,000	500	150,000	2	0	1	8	4	12	26	26	0	0	1.50	0	1.50
Baker	Cigars	1911	50	50	5,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Timber	Cigars	1902	500	200	5,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Billings	Cigars	1898	1,000	200	52,800	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Billings	Cigars	1910	1,500	250	100,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Billings	Cigars	1888	1,000	400	100,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bozeman	Cigars	1915	1,500	200	100,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bozeman	Cigars	1888	1,000	300	50,000	2	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	Cigars	1917	25,000	300	115,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	Cigars	1916	3,000	500	115,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	Cigars	1919	2,000	300	60,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	Cigars	1915	1,000	200	60,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	Cigars	1919	500	200	46,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	Cigars	1915	500	250	35,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinook	Cigars	1919	500	250	40,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dillon	Cigars	1916	500	100	10,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Froid	Cigars	1916	500	200	200,000	8	4	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Falls	Cigars	1912	700	300	50,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Falls	Cigars	1917	1,800	350	90,000	2	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Falls	Cigars	1919	500	150	30,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Falls	Cigars	1920	1,500	250	65,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Falls	Cigars	1914	1,000	500	140,000	2	1	1	8	8	12	26	26	0	0	0	0	0
Havre	Cigars	1919	500	250	40,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havre	Cigars	1889	2,000	250	35,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helena	Cigars	1892	5,000	500	75,000	1	1	5	5	5	12	26	26	0	0	0	0	0
Kalispell	Cigars	1914	5,000	500	50,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewistown	Cigars	1914	2,000	300	40,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livingston	Cigars	1886	25,000	3,000	1,000,000	16	1	5	8	8	12	26	26	0	0	0	0	0
Miles City	Cigars	1917	1,000	600	100,000	2	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	Cigars	1914	2,500	400	75,000	2	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philipsburg	Cigars	1916	1,000	350	60,000	2	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plentywood	Cigars	1914	250	200	10,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roundup	Cigars	1915	500	300	20,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townsend	Cigars	1901	500	300	50,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterloo	Cigars	1893	500	200	10,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitehall	Cigars	1913	500	250	15,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolf Point	Cigars	1915	450	350	50,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolf Point	Cigars	1914	100	35	6,000	1	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS			\$ 99,000	16,635	3,518,400	74	13	15	263	8	12	26	26	26	26	\$4.88	\$2.00	\$1.84

TABLE NO. 6—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. CREAMERIES.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANUFACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity Pounds	Yearly Output Pounds	Males Employed	Males Employed Unskilled	Females Employed	Hours Per Day Males	Hours Per Day Females	Days per Month Males	Days per Month Females	Months per Year	Days per Month Females	AV. Wage per Day, Skilled	AV. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
Baker	Butter	1914	\$ 5,600	600	48,939	1	1	0	1	7	26	7	12	0	\$5.00	\$4.00	0	10
Belt	Butter	1915	50,000	500	60,000	2	1	0	9	8	26	12	12	0	5.00	0	0	8
Big Timber	Butter	1914	4,500	350	97,135	1	0	0	9	0	26	12	12	0	5.00	0	0	7
Billings	Butter	1911	35,000	1,000	236,863	3	0	0	9	8	26	12	12	26	5.00	0	3.50	40
Billings	Butter	1919	3,000	500	50,000	5	0	1	9	8	26	12	12	0	5.00	0	0	68
Butte	Butter	1916	7,170	500	60,000	2	0	0	8	0	26	12	12	0	7.00	0	0	6
Butte	Butter	1915	1,400	300	40,000	1	1	0	8	0	26	12	12	0	5.00	3.00	0	6
Butte	Butter	1889	1,000,000	10,000	1,372,621	2	4	0	8	8	26	12	12	26	5.00	3.50	2.75	10
Butte	Butter	1915	30,644	1,000	250,000	1	1	2	9	9	26	12	12	26	5.00	3.25	2.25	7
Bozeman	Butter	1919	5,000	500	35,000	1	1	1	9	8	26	12	12	0	5.00	3.25	2.25	8
Bozeman	Butter	1919	5,000	500	100,000	1	1	1	9	8	26	12	12	0	5.00	3.25	2.25	7
Bozeman	Butter	1919	5,000	400	30,000	1	1	1	9	8	26	12	12	0	5.00	3.25	2.25	7
Bridger	Butter	1917	7,800	400	30,000	1	1	1	9	8	26	12	12	0	5.00	3.25	2.25	7
Cascade	Butter	1909	6,000	200	100,000	2	1	0	9	8	26	12	12	0	5.00	3.25	2.25	7
Chinook	Butter	1915	10,000	800	190,000	2	1	1	10	8	26	12	12	26	5.00	3.50	2.50	18
Culbertson	Butter	1915	10,000	400	60,000	1	1	0	8	8	26	12	12	0	6.00	0	0	6
Ekala	Butter	1913	5,000	600	89,000	2	1	0	9	8	26	12	12	0	5.00	4.00	0	15
Forsyth	Butter	1918	5,000	450	11,473	1	0	0	10	0	26	12	12	0	4.50	0	0	15
Froid	Butter	1915	6,150	800	50,000	1	1	0	10	0	26	12	12	0	4.50	4.00	0	30
Gilman	Butter	1916	6,750	800	8,170	1	0	0	10	0	26	12	12	0	4.50	4.00	0	8
Gilman	Butter	1914	4,000	100	9,000	1	0	0	10	0	26	12	12	0	4.50	0	0	8
Glenview	Butter	1919	7,000	1,000	82,629	2	1	2	9	0	26	12	12	26	5.50	3.00	2.00	5
Grass Range	Butter	1916	7,500	500	40,000	1	0	0	10	0	26	12	12	0	4.00	0	0	10
Great Falls	Butter	1916	100,000	5,000	300,000	1	0	0	10	0	26	12	12	0	4.00	0	0	54
Great Falls	Butter	1907	15,000	1,000	50,000	3	6	1	8	8	26	12	12	26	5.90	4.55	3.25	12
Great Falls	Butter	1919	25,000	1,000	75,000	2	1	1	9	8	26	12	12	26	5.00	4.66	3.00	15
Hamilton	Butter	1917	9,935	1,000	115,409	1	2	0	9	0	26	12	12	0	4.16	2.75	0	5
Hardin	Butter	1918	9,000	300	36,000	1	1	0	10	0	26	12	12	0	6.00	4.00	0	5
Havre	Butter	1914	12,000	750	60,000	1	1	1	9	8	26	12	12	26	5.70	4.25	3.25	26
Helena	Butter	1913	10,000	1,000	117,000	1	2	0	8	8	26	12	12	0	5.00	4.25	0	10
Helena	Butter	1917	10,000	600	60,000	1	2	0	8	0	26	12	12	0	4.25	3.50	0	21
Judith Gap	Butter	1916	5,000	300	40,000	1	0	0	8	0	26	12	12	0	5.00	0	0	7
Kalspell	Butter	1916	20,000	500	75,000	1	1	1	8	8	26	12	12	26	5.83	3.30	2.50	10
Laurel	Butter	1912	13,000	500	75,000	1	1	1	8	8	26	12	12	26	6.00	4.25	3.00	82
Lewistown	Butter	1917	75,000	3,000	250,000	2	3	1	9	8	26	12	12	26	5.00	4.00	3.00	25
Livingston	Butter	1914	25,000	3,000	250,000	2	3	1	9	8	26	12	12	26	5.00	4.00	3.00	25
Miles City	Butter	1914	18,000	1,000	100,000	1	2	0	8	0	26	12	12	0	7.00	4.50	0	25
Miles City	Butter	1916	5,500	200	5,000	1	0	0	8	0	26	12	12	0	5.00	0	0	10
Missoula	Butter	1917	48,000	700	300,000	2	4	0	8	0	26	12	12	0	6.00	4.50	0	38
Polson	Butter	1914	68,100	700	181,932	2	3	0	8	0	26	12	12	0	5.00	4.00	0	42
Phillipsburg	Butter	1912	7,000	500	50,000	1	1	0	8	0	26	12	12	0	5.00	4.00	0	20
Red Lodge	Butter	1913	12,000	500	100,000	1	1	0	8	0	26	12	12	26	5.00	4.00	2.50	14
Roundup	Butter	1911	10,000	500	75,000	1	1	0	8	0	26	12	12	0	5.00	4.00	0	20
Ryeview	Butter	1906	16,700	500	143,363	1	2	0	8	0	26	12	12	0	6.92	4.23	0	10
Ryeview	Butter	1919	13,000	2,000	63,196	1	1	1	10	8	26	12	12	26	8.00	3.00	2.50	16
Stevensville	Butter	1917	7,600	4,000	94,873	1	5	1	10	8	26	12	12	26	8.00	4.00	3.00	50
Townsend	Butter	1904	5,500	1,000	500,000	2	1	1	8	0	26	12	12	26	5.00	4.00	0	10
Whitehall	Butter	1913	10,000	1,000	130,530	1	2	0	10	8	26	12	12	26	5.00	4.00	2.50	12
Worden	Butter	1917	9,000	1,000	133,000	1	2	1	8	8	26	12	12	26	6.00	4.50	0	16

TABLE NO. 7—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. CHEESE FACTORIES.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANU- FACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity Pounds	Yearly Output Pounds	Males Employed Skilled	Males Employed Unskilled	Females Employed	Hours Per Day Males	Hours per Day Females	Days per Month Males	Months per Year	Days per Month Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
Ballantine.....	Cheese.....	1916	2,500	500	36,000	1	0	0	8	0	30	12	0	\$4.50	0	0	15
Belgrade.....	Cheese.....	1916	4,000	1,000	75,000	11	0	0	8	0	30	12	0	5.00	0	0	0
Central Park.....	Cheese.....	1916	4,000	300	45,000	1	0	0	8	0	30	12	0	4.50	0	0	0
Corvallis.....	Cheese.....	1916	10,000	1,500	160,000	1	2	0	10	0	30	12	0	5.00	4.00	0	0
Creston.....	Cheese.....	1916	2,000	200	11,950	1	0	0	10	0	26	15	0	4.50	0	0	0
Elk Park.....	Cheese.....	1920	3,000	25	9,600	1	0	0	10	0	30	12	0	4.00	0	0	13
Raese Creek.....	Cheese.....	1919	3,000	200	30,000	1	0	0	8	0	30	12	0	5.00	0	0	0
Salesville.....	Cheese.....	1915	5,000	300	60,000	1	0	0	8	0	26	12	0	5.00	0	0	10
Wilsall.....	Cheese.....	1917	5,000	500	60,000	1	1	0	8	0	30	12	0	3.00	3.00	0	0
TOTALS.....			\$ 38,500	4,525	487,550	19	3	0	8 2-3	0	29	12	0	\$4.64	\$3.50	\$ 0	106

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

TABLE NO. 8—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. BOTTLING WORKS.

POST OFFICE	GOODS MANU- HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity Cases	Yearly Output Cases	Males Employed		Females Unskilled		Hours Per Day		Months per Year		Days per Month Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
						Males	Skilled	Males Employed	Females	Hours Per Day Males	Hours Per Day Females							
Billings.....	Cereal Beverages..	1900	\$ 100,000	1,000	175,000	14	0	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	\$7.00	\$ 0	0	127
Billings.....	Soft Drinks.....	1906	20,000	175	25,287	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.00	5.00	0	1
Billings.....	Near Beer.....	1900	100,000	1,000	125,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	5.00	0	0	150
Bozeman.....	Soft Drinks.....	1895	6,000	100	2,500	3	0	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	4.00	0	0	8
Bozeman.....	Soft Drinks.....	1915	3,000	50	2,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	5.00	3.00	0	1
Butte.....	Cereal Beverages..	1900	150,000	1,000	207,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	7.00	0	0	150
Butte.....	Soft Drinks.....	1905	10,000	35	7,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.50	5.00	0	3
Butte.....	Soft Drinks.....	1888	10,000	200	21,000	4	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.00	0	0	2
Butte.....	Soft Drinks.....	1913	5,000	150	6,500	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	7.00	5.00	0	2
Butte.....	Soft Drinks.....	1916	19,500	185	55,500	7	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	7.00	0	0	2
Dillon.....	Soft Drinks.....	1919	3,000	50	7,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	5.00	4.00	0	3
Glasgow.....	Soft Drinks.....	1919	3,000	15	3,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	5.00	0	0	3
Glenlivet.....	Soft Drinks.....	1913	15,000	100	3,000	1	2	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.00	3.00	0	10
Great Falls.....	Soft Drinks.....	1919	2,000	15	3,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.00	3.00	0	3
Great Falls.....	Cereal Beverages..	1895	300,000	1,000	125,000	9	0	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	5.50	0	0	150
Great Falls.....	Cereal Beverages..	1894	335,000	1,000	120,000	3	5	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	7.00	5.50	0	150
Hamilton.....	Soft Drinks.....	1919	1,500	10	2,800	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.00	3.00	0	2
Havre.....	Soft Drinks.....	1908	6,000	35	8,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	5.50	0	0	20
Helena.....	Soft Drinks.....	1866	7,000	35	4,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.00	0	0	3
Kalispell.....	Soft Drinks.....	1914	100,000	200	10,000	2	9	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	5.40	0	0	65
Kalispell.....	Soft Drinks.....	1919	8,000	35	6,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	5.00	4.00	0	2
Lewistown.....	Cereal Beverages..	1904	45,000	100	10,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.00	0	0	58
Lewistown.....	Soft Drinks.....	1915	10,000	50	5,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	5.00	3.00	0	5
Missoula.....	Soft Drinks.....	1907	14,000	100	8,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	5.00	4.50	0	6
Missoula.....	Soft Drinks.....	1918	18,000	100	20,000	2	3	1	0	0	0	26	12	0	5.75	4.16	3.16	3 1/2
Red Lodge.....	Soft Drinks.....	1919	1,500	15	5,000	3	0	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.85	0	0	0
Red Lodge.....	Soft Drinks.....	1916	11,000	30	9,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.00	2.00	0	3
Roundup.....	Soft Drinks.....	1915	2,000	10	3,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	12	0	6.50	0	0	1
TOTALS.....			\$ 1,305,000	68,101	1,001,787,000	91	22	1	8	8	26	12	0	\$5.90	\$3.86	\$3.16	943	

TABLE NO. 9—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. SMELTERS, CONCENTRATORS AND CYANIDE PLANTS.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANU- FACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity Tons of Ore	Yearly Output Tons of Ore	Males Employed Skilled	Males Employed Unskilled	Females Employed	Hours Per Day Males	Hours per Day Females	Days per Month Males	Months per Year	Days per Month Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
Anadonda...	Smelter, Copper, zinc Concentrator	1902	\$12,500,000	1,500	*128,400	1,398	1,205	20	8	8	26	12	26	\$5.94	\$4.94	\$3.61	29,000
Butte.....	Sampler	1904	121,000	2,000	*243,300	71	17	0	8	8	26	12	0	6.40	5.10	0	30
Butte.....	Copper	1906	700,000	1,500	261,740	150	200	2	8	8	26	12	26	6.50	5.25	4.28	6,500
Cooke.....	Copper	1911	350,000	300	354,338	10	20	0	8	8	26	8	0	6.50	4.75	0	1,000
Butte.....	Zinc Concentrator	1912	2,500,000	1,800	4,500,000	150	175	0	8	8	26	12	0	6.50	6.00	0	3,000
Deer Lodge	Gold Stamp Mill	1910	20,000	100	10,000	51	11	0	8	8	26	12	0	6.00	5.00	0	175
E. Helena	Lead Smelt & Conc.	1889	500,000	750	50,000	65	235	3	8	8	30	12	26	5.50	4.40	0	750
Great Falls	Copper Refinery	1892	1,300,000	350	473,244	92	172	0	8	8	30	12	0	5.93	5.00	0	4,000
Great Falls	Reduction Plants	1916	1,750,000	.....	.....	69	140	0	8	8	30	12	0	5.61	5.00	0	1,250
Great Falls	Electrolytic Zinc	1916	3,500,000	150	*29,930	192	288	0	8	8	30	12	0	5.50	4.75	0	30,000
Helena.....	Mill, Gold & Tungsten	1914	100,000	100	.....	8	4	0	8	8	30	12	0	6.00	5.25	0	120
Kendall.....	Gold Stamp Mill	1908	150,000	150	35,000	10	207	0	8	8	30	12	0	6.00	5.10	0	350
Kendall.....	Gold Stamp Mill	1918	100,000	200	24,435	12	20	0	8	8	30	12	0	6.50	4.75	0	200
Marysville..	Gold, Sil. Stamp Mill	1912	100,000	100	17,805	5	8	0	8	8	30	12	0	6.50	5.12	0	175
Marysville..	Gold, Sil. Stamp Mill	1915	100,000	100	11,919	5	13	0	8	8	30	12	0	6.50	5.17	0	325
Marysville..	Gold, Sil. Stamp Mill	1912	100,000	100	32,960	7	150	0	8	8	30	12	0	6.50	5.50	0	125
Marysville..	Gold, Sil. Stamp Mill	1912	250,000	40	.....	2	5	0	8	8	30	12	0	6.50	5.50	0	35
McAllister..	Cyanide Tailings	1919	50,000	50	8,000	4	1	1	8	8	30	12	30	5.50	4.50	3.00	25
Philipsburg	Sil. Mill & Conc.	1900	500,000	300	.....	25	75	0	8	8	26	12	0	6.00	5.00	0	100
Sheridan...	Cyanide Mill	1905	200,000	200	.....	3	10	1	8	8	30	12	30	6.00	4.50	2.83	350
Butte.....	Blister Copper	1907	375,000	28	*20,518,510	20	35	0	8	8	30	12	0	6.50	5.00	0	750
Zortman....	Cyanide Plant	1904	100,000	600	185,000	14	50	0	8	8	30	12	0	6.50	5.00	0	500
TOTALS...			\$25,266,000	25,518	5,501,197	2,248	3,105	27	8	8	28	11	27	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$3.43	78,820

*128,400 tons of blister copper shipped to Great Falls refinery to be refined.

†243,400 tons of zinc shipped to company's electrolytic zinc plant, Great Falls for treatment.

‡Metals contained in electrolytic slimes shipped east for treatment. Tons of copper 993 ounces of silver 6,978,464 ounces of gold 42,816.

§The only copper smelting carried on at this plant during the past year was the treatment of zinc plant residue for recovery of copper, gold, silver and lead, the metal from the plants in operation being shipped to other smelters for converting and refining.

¶Zinc dross produced and shipped from plants 2571 tons.

°Pounds of blister copper shipped to refineries to be refined.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

TABLE NO. 10—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. FOUNDRIES, REPAIR AND MACHINE SHOPS.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANUFACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity	Yearly Output	Males Employed		Hours Per Day	Hours Per Day	Days per Month	Months per Year	Days per Month	Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
						Skilled	Unskilled										
Anaconda	Cast. & Mech. Rprs.	1890	\$ 611,852	4,000	\$ 767,495.00	96	117	0	8	25	12	0	0	\$6.88	\$5.07	\$ 1,037	
Billings	Sheet Metal Wks.	1915	20,454	100	62,500.00	4	10	0	8	25	12	0	0	7.00	4.50	0	0
Billings	Fdry. & Mech. Shops	1917	36,250	230	75,000.00	8	6	0	8	26	12	26	26	6.00	4.00	5.00	32
Butte	Cast. & Mech. Shops	1890	182,445	600	157,627.00	24	20	7½	8	26	12	26	26	6.75	5.50	3.25	101
Butte	Fdry. & Mech. Shop.	1887	24,000	400	125,000.00	12	25	0	8	26	12	0	0	7.00	5.50	0	78
Butte	Ornalm. Iron Wks.	1915	21,500	23	7,000.00	2	1	0	8	25	12	0	0	6.50	5.50	0	5
Gt. Falls	Cast. & Mech. Rprs.	1891	62,925		108,023.85	28	12	0	8	26	12	26	26	6.50	4.75	0	85
Gt. Falls	Fdry. & Mech. Shop	1914	34,500	1,000	60,000.00	15	5	8	8	26	12	26	26	6.25	5.00	5.00	35
Gt. Falls	Foundry	1910		75	20,000.00	3	2	0	8	26	12	0	0	7.00	5.00	0	15
Gt. Falls	Fdry. & Mech. Shop	1890	176,000	1,000	275,000.00	40	25	0	8	26	12	26	26	6.50	5.50	0	100
Helena	Fdry. & Mech. Shop	1894	50,000	300	80,000.00	13	15	8	8	26	12	26	26	6.50	4.50	5.00	30
Helena	Fdry. & Mech. Shop.	1911	4,000	100	30,000.00	5	1	0	8	26	12	20	20	6.50	4.50	2.50	8
Helena	Iron Works	1919	24,116	335	62,000.00	2	2	8	8	26	12	26	26	7.00	4.50	2.50	25
Kalispel	Fdry. & Mech. Shop.	1905	25,000	45	25,000.00	3	2	1	8	26	12	26	26	4.50	3.50	1.50	20
Lewistown	Iron Works	1909	2,500	25	15,000.00	1	1	0	8	26	12	0	0	6.00	4.50	0	5
Missoula	Fdry. & Mech. Shop.	1889	30,000	80	35,000.00	7	5	0	8	26	12	0	0	5.50	4.00	0	17
TOTAL			\$ 1,290,542	\$ 8,313	\$1,904,645.85	263	249	7	8	26	12	26	26	\$6.32	\$4.70	\$3.74	1,603

TABLE NO. 11—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. PLANING MILLS.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANU- FACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity Ft. Board Meas.	Yearly Output Ft. Board Meas.	Males Employed Skilled	Unskilled	Females Employed	Hours Per Day Males	Hours per Day Females	Days per Month Males	Months per Year	Days per Month Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
Bonner.....	Lumber.....	1889	\$ 60,295	160,000	27,919,358	11	11	6	9	0	25	12	0	\$4.87	\$4.10	0	200
Butte.....	Lumber.....	1910	10,000	10,000	1,000,000	2	2	0	8	0	24	0	0	8.00	9.00	0	20
Columbia Falls.....	Lumber.....	1903	4,400	35,000	1,250,000	4	4	5	8	0	25	12	0	6.00	4.50	4.50	60
Columbia Falls.....	Lumber.....	1911	75,000	40,000	3,000,000	8	40	0	8	0	25	12	0	6.00	4.00	2.50	100
Columbia Falls.....	Lumber.....	1907	10,000	10,000	3,000,000	2	12	1	8	0	25	12	23	5.00	4.00	0	110
Pureka.....	Lumber.....	1906	100,000	200,000	35,000,000	10	40	0	10	0	26	11	0	5.25	4.75	0	650
Great Falls.....	Lumber.....	1901	180,944	10,000	1,000,000	14	0	0	8	0	25	12	0	5.00	4.75	0	122
Great Falls.....	Lumber.....	1906	300,000	30,000	1,250,000	8	51	0	8	0	26	12	0	5.00	3.50	0	123
Hamilton.....	Lumber.....	1906	10,000	2,500	800,000	1	1	0	8	0	26	12	0	5.00	4.00	0	43
Hardin.....	Lumber.....	1914	3,000	2,000	300,000	1	1	0	8	0	10	4	0	6.00	4.00	0	8
Helena.....	Lumber.....	1911	5,000	3,000	250,000	1	1	0	8	0	5	5	0	6.00	4.00	0	10
Henderson.....	Lumber.....	1906	40,000	60,000	8,995,729	22	5	0	8	0	26	10	0	5.00	4.50	0	250
Kalspell.....	Lumber.....	1915	20,000	15,000	3,000,000	2	10	0	10	0	26	11	0	5.50	4.50	0	47
Libby.....	Lumber.....	1911	55,000	25,000	25,090,000	15	25	0	10	0	26	12	0	4.89	4.25	0	100
Milltown.....	Lumber.....	1908	65,000	115,000	26,325,671	26	30	0	10	0	26	12	0	6.00	5.00	1,000	0
Missoula.....	Lumber.....	1910	55,000	100,000	20,000,000	10	26	0	9	0	26	12	0	6.00	5.00	0	250
Polson.....	Lumber.....	1916	40,000	.....	.....	1	26	0	9	0	26	12	0	5.50	4.00	0	7
Polson.....	Lumber.....	1909	100,000	35,000	1,000,000	2	2	0	9	0	26	12	0	7.00	5.00	0	150
Somers.....	Lumber.....	1900	55,000	175,000	22,719,000	20	30	0	9	0	26	12	0	4.75	4.00	0	100
Whitefish.....	Lumber.....	1906	15,000	40,000	1,500,000	4	12	0	10	0	26	12	0	6.00	5.00	0	80
TOTALS.....			\$ 1,113,639	1,067,500	183,309,758	164	258	1	8	8	26	12	25	\$5.78	\$4.46	\$3,503,555	

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

TABLE NO. 12—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. MONUMENTAL WORKS.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANUFACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity	Yearly Output	Males Employed	Males Employed Unskilled	Females Employed	Hours per Day Males	Hours per Day Females	Days per Month Males	Months per Year	Days per Month Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
Billings.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1911	\$ 22,168	150	38,142	2	1	0	8	8	26	0	8	\$8.00	\$5.00	0	421
Butte.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1903	55,333	200	66,950	8	3	0	8	8	22	10	12	7.50	5.00	4.50	0
Butte.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1911	26,000	150	3,500	8	3	0	8	8	26	10	10	7.50	5.00	0	0
Columbus.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1915	5,500	75	15,000	1	1	0	8	8	26	8	8	7.50	5.00	0	0
Great Falls.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1903	40,000	150	45,000	8	0	0	8	8	26	8	8	7.50	5.00	0	1
Hayden.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1909	12,000	50	6,500	1	0	0	8	8	26	8	8	7.50	5.00	0	0
Helena.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1888	20,000	200	60,000	12	4	1	8	8	26	8	8	7.50	5.00	2.50	0
Helena.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1907	2,500	50	10,000	1	0	0	8	8	26	8	8	7.50	5.00	0	0
Kalispell.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1919	3,000	60	12,000	1	0	0	8	8	26	8	8	7.50	5.00	0	0
Lewistown.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1917	7,400	60	1,500	1	0	0	8	8	26	8	8	7.50	5.00	0	0
Livingston.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1907	18,000	68	16,515	3	2	0	8	8	26	10	10	8.00	5.00	0	43
Livingston.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1916	8,000	50	12,500	3	0	0	8	8	26	3	3	7.75	5.00	0	15
Missoula.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1899	5,000	25	5,060	3	0	0	8	8	26	12	12	7.50	5.00	0	0
Missoula.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1907	12,000	75	20,000	3	0	0	8	8	26	12	12	7.75	5.00	0	10
Missoula.....	Cemetery Sup.....	1914	3,700	60	12,050	2	0	0	8	8	26	12	12	7.75	5.00	0	2
TOTALS.....		\$	240,601	\$ 1,423	\$ 355,717	56	14	2	8	8	26	12	10	\$7.45	\$5.00	53.239½	

TABLE NO. 13—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. BRICK AND CLAY PRODUCTS.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANU- FACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Capacity Bricks	Yearly Output Bricks	Males Employed		Males Unemployed		Hours per Day Males	Hours per Day Females	Days per Month Males	Months per Year	Days per Month Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
						Skilled	Unskilled	Employed	Unemployed									
		\$				27	30	2	8	8	8	26	12	24	\$5.75	\$5.00	\$4.25	300
Anaconda.....	Clay Products.....	1892	281,764	60,000	1,833,170	27	30	2	8	8	8	26	12	24	\$5.75	\$5.00	\$4.25	300
Billings.....	Common Brick.....	1917	15,000	28,000	900,000	20	0	0	0	8	8	26	5	0	6.50	5.00	0	52
Butte.....	Clay Products.....	1900	25,000	25,000	1,000,000	15	0	0	0	8	8	26	5	0	6.50	5.00	0	100
Columbus.....	Common Brick.....	1889	3,500	20,000	200,000	2	7	0	0	8	8	26	1	0	6.00	5.00	0	2
Forsythe.....	Common Brick.....	1912	200,000	10,000	250,000	17	0	0	0	8	8	26	2	0	6.00	3.50	0	2
Fromberg.....	Pressed Brick.....	1908	42,000	20,000	4,000,000	17	0	0	10	0	0	26	8	0	6.00	5.00	0	100
Great Falls.....	Common Brick.....	1911	93,040	40,000	6,000,000	32	40	0	8	0	0	26	7	0	6.00	5.00	0	200
Great Falls.....	Clay Products.....	1917	179,000	20,000	2,500,000	20	0	0	8	0	0	26	10	0	6.00	4.83	0	185
Hayden.....	Common Brick.....	1916	25,000	16,000	750,000	23	0	0	8	0	0	26	6	0	5.00	4.00	0	40
Helena.....	Clay Products.....	1905	60,000	80,000	20,000,000	23	0	1	8	0	0	26	11	30	6.00	4.00	4.00	200
Kalispell.....	Common Brick.....	1914	4,750	6,000	350,000	5	0	0	8	0	8	26	2	0	6.50	4.50	0	177
Lewistown.....	Brick & Tile.....	1901	9,200	20,000	300,000	14	5	0	8	0	0	26	4	0	5.50	4.50	0	175
Livingston.....	Common Brick.....	1905	6,000	15,000	300,000	2	13	0	8	0	0	20	4	0	6.00	5.25	0	60
Missoula.....	Brick & Tile.....	1909	10,000	30,000	300,000	3	18	0	8	0	0	20	4	0	6.50	5.00	0	40
Whitefish.....	Common Brick.....	1903	8,000	20,000	500,000	2	8	0	10	0	0	26	3	0	7.00	5.00	0	50
TOTALS.....		\$	962,254	410,000	39,183,170	104	201	3	8	8	8	26	5	28	\$6.05	\$4.68	\$4.10	1,520

Note: In addition to the yearly output of brick over 200,000 feet of tile and sewer pipe was reported.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

TABLE NO. 14—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. MEAT PACKING AND SLAUGHTERING PLANTS.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANU- FACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Yearly Output	Yearly Capacity	Males Employed Skilled	Males Employed Unskilled	Females Employed	Hours per Day Males	Hours per Day Females	Days per Month Males	Months per Year	Days per Month Females	Av. Wage per Day, Skilled	Av. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
Billings.....	Meats.....	1911	\$ 580,000	*200 ‡200 ‡500 ‡150 ‡500 ‡1,500	*50,000 ‡60,000 ‡300,000 ‡9,031 ‡16,322 ‡10,800	30	34	1	9	0	26	12	26	\$6.50	\$4.75	\$3.00	200
Butte.....	Meats.....	1911	300,000	‡1,500 ‡30 ‡100 ‡150 ‡41	‡6,000 ‡9,000 ‡15,000 ‡475 ‡860	5	10	0	8	0	26	10	0	6.50	4.50	0	50
Gardiner.....	Meats.....	1912	100,000	‡100 ‡150 ‡41	‡6,000 ‡9,000 ‡15,000	3	8	0	8	0	26	12	0	6.50	4.50	0	45
Great Falls.....	Meats.....	1909	15,000	‡10 ‡250 ‡200 ‡200 ‡125 ‡35	‡2,000 ‡3,000 ‡5,500 ‡8,900 ‡1,902 ‡1,055	5	9	0	8	0	26	12	0	6.00	4.50	0	10
Missoula.....	Meats.....	1897	150,000	‡600 ‡125 ‡35	‡8,900 ‡1,902 ‡1,055	18	17	0	8	0	26	12	0	6.00	4.50	0	145
TOTALS.....	Meats.....	1910	140,000	‡100 ‡779 ‡1,040 ‡3,360	‡2,061 ‡70,408 ‡92,737 ‡337,961	14	6	3	9	8	26	12	26	6.00	4.50	3.50	35
			\$ 1,285,000			75	84	4	8	8	26	12	26	\$6.25	\$4.54	\$3.25	485

*Cattle. ‡Sheep. †Hogs.

TABLE NO. 15—MONTANA MANUFACTURES. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

POSTOFFICE	GOODS MANU- FACTURED OR HANDLED	Date When Established	Capital Invested	Daily Output	Yearly Output	Males Employed	Unskilled Males Employed	Females Employed	Hours Per Day	Hours per Month	Days per Month	Months per Year	Days per Month	AV. Wage per Day, Skilled	AV. Wage per Day, Unskilled	Wages, Females	Number of Horse Power
Albright	Lime Rock	1911	\$ 50,000 *	800 *	26,772	2	7	0	0	0	0	12	0	\$5.00	\$0.00	0	95
Anaconda	Lime Rock	1906	12,000 *	250 *	90,000	6	18	0	0	0	0	12	0	6.12	4.50	0	186
Baker	Carbon Black	1917	186,000 ††	1,900 ††	570,000	1	5	0	10	0	0	12	0	5.50	4.50	0	15
Bass Spur	Cannery	1915	30,000 ††	1,000 ††	30,000	4	20	30	0	0	0	12	0	4.00	4.00	1.50	35
Billings	Soap Powder	1919	26,000 ††	2,400 ††	7,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	26	5.00	4.00	1.50	25
Billings	Cannery	1920	70,000 ††	1,000	.....	5	15	35	0	0	0	12	0	5.00	4.00	1.75	35
Billings	Pickles & Kraut	1916	10,000 \$	100 \$	35,000	1	3	4	0	0	0	6	26	6.00	4.00	3.50	5
Billings	Gen. Mill Work	1916	10,000 \$	150 \$	45,000	6	3	0	0	0	0	12	0	5.00	4.00	3.50	5
Billings	Gen. Mill Work	1916	15,000 \$	150 \$	45,000	6	3	0	0	0	0	12	0	5.00	4.00	3.50	5
Billings	Sugar Factory	1906	\$ 1,450,000 **	4,700 **	151,000	225	217	17	8	30	1	30	5.18	4.20	3.82	2,300	
Billings	Tents & Awnings	1913	5,000 \$	60 \$	20,000	16	0	0	0	0	0	26	5.00	4.00	3.00	0	
Billings	Photographs	1919	12,000 †	5 †	500	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	5.00	4.00	3.00	0
Bonner	Mill Work	1898	39,914 \$	220 \$	68,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	4.80	4.25	0	5
Butte	Awnings	1916	1,000 \$	50	500	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	7.00	6.00	0	210
Butte	Mattresses, Sprgs.	1916	100,000 \$	500 \$	150,000	10	3	4	0	0	0	8	0	7.00	4.50	2.50	10
Butte	Macaroni, Spagh.	1913	10,000 ††	1,500 ††	250,000	1	0	4	0	0	0	12	0	6.00	4.00	3.00	20
Butte	Canvas Goods	1916	3,000 \$	25 \$	5,000	1	0	10	0	0	0	12	0	6.00	4.00	0	1
Bromberg	Culverts	1911	3,000 \$	80 \$	24,000	1	12	0	0	0	0	6	0	7.50	4.50	0	14
Clasgow	Gen. Mill Work	1917	5,000 \$	60 \$	20,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	6.00	4.00	0	8
Great Falls	Cab. & Pattern Wk.	1914	1,000 \$	15 \$	6,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	7.00	4.00	0	8
Great Falls	Artificial Ice	1913	8,500 *	50 *	10,000	3	4	1	0	0	0	12	0	7.00	4.00	0	20
Great Falls	Furnaces, etc.	1914	25,000 \$	220 \$	75,000	10	3	0	0	0	0	12	0	7.00	4.50	2.25	40
Great Falls	Mattresses, Sprgs.	1917	20,000 \$	250,000 \$	30,000	9	4	1	0	0	0	12	0	5.50	4.50	2.25	40
Great Falls	Copper Rods	1918	1,317,000 \$	100 \$	\$41,036,138	155	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	5.27	4.00	0	1,228
Great Falls	Gen. Mill Work	1890	15,000 \$	\$85,000 \$	\$25,831,583	6	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	6.00	0	0	22
Great Falls	Gypsum Products	1908	20,000 *	65	50,000	40	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	4.50	0	0	50
Hamilton	Cannery	1915	30,000 †	200 †	55,000	0	0	34	10	0	0	12	0	4	4.50	2.00	60
Helen	Rubber Stamps	1905	6,000 \$	20 \$	30,000	7	14	34	0	0	0	12	0	5.00	0	0	1
Helen	Rugs	1912	4,000 \$	40 \$	6,000	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	6.00	0	0	5
Helen	Lime	1892	20,000 ††	600 ††	21,900	2	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	5.00	4.50	0	25
Helen	Soap, Glyc. Oil, etc.	1888	150,000 ††	5,000 ††	1,180,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	4.50	0	0	40
Helen	Furniture, Fixtures	1918	53,000 \$	210 \$	60,000	17	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	2.00	2.00	0	18
Helen	Lewisstown	1909	25,000 *	500 *	59,164	8	18	1	8	0	0	12	0	5.25	4.00	1.00	50
Helen	Plaster	1916	80,000 *	100 *	14,000	1	44	0	0	0	0	11	0	7.00	4.50	0	300
Helen	Cement	1917	100,000 \$	1,000 ††	35,000	5	60	0	0	0	0	12	0	7.00	4.50	1,000	1,000
Helen	Overalls	1915	100,000 \$	20 †	6,000	4	3	40	0	0	0	12	0	6.50	3.50	2.00	32
Helen	Harness, Saddles	1909	50,000 \$	500 \$	156,000	14	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	6.00	0	0	10
Helen	Harness, Saddles	1909	75,500 ††	300 ††	100,000	12	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	6.00	2.50	0	3
Helen	Vinegar, Saddles	1908	500 ††	400 ††	8,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	6.00	4.50	0	3
Helen	Harness, Saddles	1908	600 ††	400 ††	10,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	6.00	4.50	0	3
Helen	Pickles & Kraut	1919	700,000 ††	30,000 ††	600,000	7	43	0	0	0	0	12	0	5.00	4.50	0	100
Helen	Explosives	1916	700,000 ††	30,000 ††	600,000	7	43	0	0	0	0	12	0	6.48	5.04	0	100
Helen	Cement	1907	1,250,000 \$	2,200 \$	700,000	121	0	0	11	0	0	8	0	6.00	0	0	2,500
TOTALS			\$ 6,486,614			728	515	182	8	8	26	10	.....	5.80	4.26	2,448,624	

*Tons
use in manufacturing

†Pounds
in manufacturing

‡Cases
copper wire

§§Bags
of manufactured copper wire

°Awnings
copper wire

ooPounds
copper rods produced

\$Yards
of barrels

††Gallons.
for shipment and
dozen overalls

COMMODITY

COMMODITY

69

69

TABLE NO. 18—COST OF LIVING. RETAIL PRICES OF MEATS, 1920, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEARS 1914, 1916, 1918.

COMMODITY	Price 1910	Price 1914	Per Cent of Increase 1914 Over 1910	Price 1916	Per Cent of Increase 1916 Over 1910	Per Cent of Increase 1916 Over 1914	Price Jan. 1, 1920	Per Cent of Increase 1920 Over 1910	Per Cent of Increase 1920 Over 1914	Per Cent of Decrease 1920 Over Jan. 1, 1920	Per Cent of Increase 1920 Over 1914	Per Cent of Decrease 1920 Over 1914
Porterhouse steak, per lb.	\$.20	\$.30	50	\$.32	60	6%	\$.45	125	50	10	35	16%
Sirloin steak, per lb.	.18	.25	22 1/2	.22	22 1/2		.40	122	60	25	30	.20
Round steak, per lb.	.15	.25	66 2/3	.18	20		.30	100	20	25	20	
Rib roast, per lb.	.15	.22	46 2/3	.18	20		.35	133	59	16 2/3	25	9
Rib boil, per lb.	.10	.15	50	.13	30		.18	80	50	33 1/3	10	
Shoulder steak, per lb.	.10	.20	100	.15	50		.25	150	25	28	18	
Ribs of beef, per lb.	.12 1/2	.16	28	.15	20		.25	100	56 1/2	16 2/3	15	
Pot roast, per lb.	.10	.17 1/2	75	.12	20		.20	100	14 1/2	10	15	
Pork roast, per lb.	.15	.22	46 2/3	.18	20		.35	133	59	22 1/2	30	
Pork chops, per lb.	.15	.25	66 2/3	.20	33 1/3		.35	133	75	28	25	
Salt Pork, per lb.	.17 1/2	.25	43 1/3	.20	12 1/2		.40	128	65	.06 1/4	35	
Hams of fancy per lb.	.17	.22	29 1/3	.15	11 1/2		.33	94	45	.08 2/3	28	
Legs of pork per lb.	.07	.10	42 1/2	.10	42 1/2		.30	100	36 1/2	10	10	
Pigs feet per lb.	.18	.25	39	.15	50		.10	43	50	16 2/3	25	
Fresh pork sausage, lb.	.18	.25	39	.19	5 5/9		.35	94	40	.05 3/4	33	
Bacon, 8-10 plain, per lb.	.25	.39	55 1/3	.45	80		.40	122	60	.12 1/2	35	
Legs of lamb, per lb.	.20	.25	25	.28	40		.45	135	80	.11	40	
Lamb chops, per lb.	.20	.25	25	.28	40		.45	135	80	.11	40	
Legs of mutton, per lb.	.12 1/2	.18	44 1/2	.19	52	12	.30	140	66 2/3	.16 2/3	25	
Mutton chops, per lb.	.10	.15	50	.18	80	3	.35	150	75	.14 1/2	30	
Shoulder of lamb, per lb.	.15	.20	33 1/3	.20	33 1/3		.30	140	100	.16 2/3	25	
Mutton stew, per lb.	.06 1/2	.10	66 2/3	.10	66 2/3		.12 1/2	108	25	.20	30	
Loin of mutton, per lb.	.17	.20	17 1/2	.17	44		.35	133	100	.14 1/2	30	
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	.15	.20	33 1/3	.20	33 1/3		.35	133	75	.157	35	
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	.15	.20	33 1/3	.16	6 2/3	14 1/2	.35	133	100	.141%	35	
Chicken, hens, per lb.	.18	.23	27 1/2	.22	22 1/2		.35	94	57	.141%	35	
Chicken, spring, per lb.	.20	.25	25	.22	10		.50	100	72	.10	50	
Turkey, per lb.	.25	.23	16	.25	10		.50	100	72	.10	50	

TABLE NO. 19—BANKING STATISTICS. AGGREGATE AND LIABILITIES OF THE STATE, PRIVATE AND NATIONAL BANK OF MONTANA, MARCH 4, 1919.

(Compiled from figures furnished by the State Examiner)

RESOURCES.				
	State	Private	National	Total
Loans and discounts	\$ 67,981,043.18	\$ 2,896,561.48	\$ 54,283,000	\$ 125,160,604.66
Overdrafts	297,267.09	18,657.56	212,000	527,924.65
Bonds and warrants	10,381,993.85	3,532,314.45	19,407,000	33,321,308.30
Stock in Fed. R. Banks	61,750.00	.....	5,115,000	5,176,750.00
Banking House & Fur.	3,093,036.46	262,352.77	2,364,000	5,719,389.23
Other Real Estate	752,833.73	476,909.49	518,000	1,747,743.22
Gold	200,735.26	27,091.00	.....	227,826.26
Silver and Minor Coin	631,901.58	49,074.72	20,470,000	21,150,976.30
Currency	4,105,487.43	696,344.00	.....	4,801,831.43
Due from Reserve Agts.	18,084,288.40	2,304,932.57	195,000	20,584,220.97
Due from other Banks	1,094,465.95	79,750.57	2,184,000	3,358,216.52
Checks and Cash Items	587,159.44	73,368.58	625,000	1,285,528.02
Other Resources	416,306.79	14,757.47	652,000	1,083,064.26
Expense Over Earnings	64,295.79	173.54	.....	64,469.33
Total Resources	\$ 107,752,564.95	\$ 10,432,288.20	\$ 106,025,000	\$ 224,209,853.15
LIABILITIES				
Capital Stock	\$ 10,785,000.00	\$ 645,000.00	\$ 7,835,000	\$ 19,265,000.00
Surplus	3,470,548.92	48,600.00	3,703,000	7,222,148.92
Undivided Profits	1,288,114.75	40,015.86	2,059,000	3,387,130.61
Due to Banks	4,405,421.53	213,454.37	12,745,000	17,363,875.90
Demand Deposits	53,717,776.94	5,718,578.35	48,912,000	108,348,355.29
Time Deposits	31,644,907.99	3,748,564.94	30,277,000	65,670,472.93
Bills Payable	1,992,534.64	18,000.00	457,000	2,467,534.64
Other Liabilities	448,260.18	74.68	37,000	485,334.86
Total Liabilities	\$ 107,752,564.95	\$ 10,432,288.20	\$ 106,025,000	\$ 224,209,853.15

TABLE NO. 20—BANKING STATISTICS. AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE STATE PRIVATE AND NATIONAL BANKS OF MONTANA, MAY 5, 1920.

(Compiled from figures furnished by the State Examiner)

RESOURCES			
	State	National	Total
Loans and Discounts	\$ 87,816,946.04	\$ 69,238,857.84	\$ 157,055,803.88
Overdrafts	412,477.22	201,731.43	614,208.65
Bonds, Warrants, etc.	11,222,390.11	14,173,542.76	25,395,932.87
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank ..	107,000.00	352,950.00	459,950.00
Banking House, Fur. and Fix.	3,480,647.34	2,591,914.55	6,072,561.89
Other Real Estate	1,523,598.45	627,537.05	2,151,135.50
Gold	241,722.50	185,465.80	427,188.30
Silver and Minor Coin	567,168.53	429,738.89	996,907.42
Currency	3,482,291.41	2,272,704.44	5,755,995.85
Due from Approved Reserve	14,310,004.11	8,439,637.90	22,749,642.01
Due from Other Banks	1,494,496.39	6,268,376.33	7,762,872.72
Checks and other Cash Items ..	635,757.98	748,897.41	1,384,655.39
Other Resources	322,561.40	866,901.16	1,189,462.56
Redem. Fund with U. S. Treas. ....	.....	216,387.72	216,387.72
Totals	\$ 125,618,061.48	\$ 106,614,643.28	\$ 232,232,704.76
LIABILITIES			
Capital Stock	\$ 11,985,000.00	\$ 7,995,000.00	\$ 19,980,000.00
Surplus	3,821,464.61	3,966,822.00	7,788,286.61
Undivided Profits	1,510,636.42	2,005,425.91	3,516,062.33
Due to Banks	3,308,108.53	4,393,149.76	7,701,258.29
Demand Deposits	51,848,066.66	46,965,648.39	98,813,715.05
Time Deposits	42,206,752.34	31,772,084.51	73,978,836.85
Bills Payable	11,619,615.59	3,214,056.41	13,833,672.00
Circulating Notes Outstanding ..	.....	3,869,174.15	3,869,174.15
Other Liabilities	318,417.33	2,433,282.15	2,751,699.48
Totals	\$ 125,618,061.48	\$ 106,614,643.28	\$ 232,232,704.76

TABLE NO. 21—NATURALIZATION PAPERS ISSUED AS REPORTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS, 1918.

County	Austria	Belgium	British America	Denmark	Holland	English	Finland	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Norway	Russia	Scotland	Sweden	Switzerland	Spain	Wales	All Others	Total
Beaverhead			1	6		1		1		2	1			2						14
Big Horn												1							1	4
Blaine		1	36	3	5	3						21	3	5	9	1				87
Broadwater						1					2	1								4
Carbon				1			3			2		6		3	3		1		2	23
Carter			5	1							3	3		1				1		11
Cascade			10			10	4			3	2	2	2	10	2	1			6	52
Chouteau			56	1	3	1		1	1		2	12	3	1					1	84
Custer			4			3		1	1	5	2	5	11	4	1	3				40
Dawson			2	4		5		1		3	3	15	5	4	10	3			11	66
Deer Lodge		1	2			5	1			10	2			5	4			1	1	32
Fallon			2							1		2	13	3						21
Fergus	2	2	1	4	2	15				1	1	5			6	1			13	54
Flathead			11							1			5	2	2	1				22
Gallatin			1		9					1			3							14
Granite			2			1									1					4
Hill		1	84	5					1		2	22	6		7			2		130
Jefferson			1						1			1								5
Lewis & Clark		1	5	2	1	5		2	1		2	1		5	2			1	3	31
Lincoln			2									1								3
Madison			1	1		1				1		1		3	2				1	11
Meagher						1						2								3
Missoula			6	2	1	1			1	6	1	4		1	8	1		2	1	35
Mineral										1				1						2
Musselshell	1	1		1		4		1			1	3	2	1	2	1		1	2	20
Park						7					1	4		1	2					15
Phillips			22	1		2	2			1		18	1	1	4					52
Powell				1						1				1						5
Prairie		2	3	1		2				1		6	3	1						19
Ravalli						3						1			1				1	6
Richland			6	7		1				1		18		3					1	37
Rosebud			1		1	3				1		11	8	3	3				3	34
Sanders			2									1								4
Sheridan		1	31	12		2				2		12	4	1	2	1			1	69
Silver Bow		1	19		73	2	1	1	1	35	5	2	1	3	2	1		7	7	160
Stillwater			1	1	2					2		2	2	1						11
Sweet Grass			2	1		4			1	1		5							1	14
Teton		5	3	1	9	2		1		1		4	10	2	1	6	1		8	54
Toole			28			2	1			2		11		1	4					50
Valley			13	3		4	1	2		3		20	12	2	4		1			64
Yellowstone		3	5	3	2	2		1	1		1	3	2	5	1				1	93
Totals	3	21	367	61	35	167	15	12	11	86	33	236	85	78	88	16	2	13	67	1,396

TABLE 22—NATURALIZATION PAPERS ISSUED AS REPORTED BY THE CLASS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS, 1919.

County	Austrian	Belgium	British America	Denmark	Holland	English	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Norway	Russia	Scotland	Sweden	Switzerland	Wales	All Others	Totals
Beaverhead			3	9		1			1		3	1	1	1			1			21
Big Horn			1										1							3
Blaine	22	22	30	1	5	1			4		2		12	3	6	4			1	73
Broadwater			1			1			1	1										4
Carbon			3			5	3							2	5				1	30
Carter	1		1						2			1	4	6						10
Choteau	4	1	32	2	2	10	1		1	1	3	3	5	5	1	1				63
Cascade	13		2	3				3	5	5	5	6	14	2	2	2	2			94
Custer			1			1			3	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	2		3	25
Dawson	3	2	4	1			1		3	3	1	4	9	3	3	3	3		8	60
Deer Lodge	3	2	8	1		5	1		4		17	2	2	1	1	4	1	4		56
Fallon			1						2											7
Fergus	10		12	4	1	10	1		4		3		10	3	4	3	3		3	71
Flathead			4		1	1		1	7	1	1	3	8	1		1				32
Gallatin				2	9	1			1		1	1	1				1			17
Glacier	1		1					1	1			1			1					6
Granite													1			1				3
Hill	15		58	2		9			2	2	1	6	12	9	4	6	2		4	132
Jefferson				1						1										3
Lewis & Clark	8	1	2			3			4	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	1		2	36
Lincoln	4		3			1			1				3		1	4				17
Madison			1			1						1		1						4
McCone													2							2
Meagher	1								1		1		2			1				6
Mineral						1									1					2
Missoula	2	1	10	1		4	2	1	5	1	3	7	8		2	13		2	1	63
Musselshell	7	1	3		1	2		1	4		1	4	2	3	3	1		1	2	36
Park											1				1					5
Phillips	5		47	2	3	5			5			2	19	1	1	10	1			101
Powell			2						4						1					7
Pondera			2	2															1	5
Prairie			2	1		1							4		2				1	12
Ravalli						1								1		2			2	6
Richland			6	4								2	8		1			1		22
Roosevelt	1		2	3									2	1						9
Rosebud	1		4	2	2						2	2	2	5		3				22
Sanders		1	3									2	2			1				7
Sheridan	1		69	17		2		2	1		2		15		2	7				118
Silver Bow	16		12	4		83	9	2	3	5	62	36	13	4	3	14	2	5	12	286
Stillwater			1	1	2		2				1	1	1	1	1				1	12
Sweet Grass											5				1					7
Teton	7	5	5	1	8	3			6		1		2			3			3	44
Toole	1		21	1		3	1		2	1	2	1	4	1		6				48
Valley	1	1	6	11		5	4	6	11		3	1	23	5	4	8		19		108
Wheatland			1			1			1				4			1			1	9
Wibaux									3				1	1					3	8
Yellowstone		4	8	3	3	1			1	6	2	1	1	10	1	3	1		1	46
Totals	107	21	374	83	29	161	26	17	99	25	126	91	219	85	66	118	15	9	78	1,759

TABLE NO. 23—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES. LICENSES ISSUED AND DIVORCES GRANTED, AS REPORTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS, FOR THE YEARS 1918 AND 1919.

	Divorces Granted Upon Complaint of											
	Marriage Licenses Issued		Wife		Husband		Total Divorces Granted		Percentage of Divorces Granted in Each County		Percentage of Divorces Granted to Marriage Licenses Issued	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Beaverhead ..	109	115	18	19	6	11	24	30	1.60	1.73	22.00	26.00
Big Horn ..	77	101	11	9	6	15	17	24	1.12	1.37	22.00	23.74
Blaine ..	64	74	9	8	6	6	15	14	.99	.81	23.48	18.90
Broadwater ..	24	34	5	23	7	5	12	28	.80	1.60	50.00	82.23
Carbon ..	81	107	20	17	13	11	33	28	2.17	1.60	40.78	26.80
Carter ..	24	19	5	2	3	6	8	9	.53	.52	33.00	47.31
Cascade ..	527	542	106	103	40	37	146	140	9.83	8.66	27.86	26.52
Choteau ..	95	55	8	8	8	4	16	12	1.05	.70	16.83	21.80
Custer ..	266	303	39	42	24	24	63	66	4.25	3.76	23.69	21.78
Dawson ..	152	131	21	9	9	4	30	13	1.98	.74	19.73	9.93
Deer Lodge ..	158	134	8	6	9	1	17	8	1.12	.43	10.75	5.22
Fallon ..	56	46	5	4	4	4	9	8	.59	.47	16.07	17.40
Fergus ..	224	264	38	50	15	27	53	77	3.69	4.38	23.66	29.13
Flathead ..	185	188	46	64	15	20	61	84	4.10	4.78	33.00	45.21
Gallatin ..	131	184	29	32	13	13	42	45	2.77	2.58	32.06	24.00
Garfield ..	21	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	.12	.12	9.54	10.00
Glacier ..	66	66	6	6	6	4	10	10	.26	.35	16.00	30.00
Granite ..	25	20	2	5	2	1	4	6	2.30	3.82	17.24	34.80
Hill ..	203	192	22	45	13	22	35	67	5.59	.30	21.42	13.78
Jefferson ..	42	37	6	5	3	3	9	5	.53	.87	19.51	21.42
Lewis & Cl..	255	282	40	46	14	23	54	69	3.65	3.93	21.13	24.50
Lincoln ..	41	70	4	12	4	3	8	15	.74	.63	55.00	34.37
Madison ..	20	32	8	9	3	2	11	11	.47	.42	27.00	35.00
Meagher ..	26	20	5	4	2	3	7	6	.35	.87	44.44	83.32
McCone ..	9	18	4	8	7	4	15	101	5.61	5.84	27.54	27.09
Mineral ..	294	373	63	64	19	37	82	27	1.84	1.54	25.92	21.26
Missoula ..	108	127	17	22	11	5	28	32	3.26	1.82	35.81	20.00
Musselshell ..	134	161	26	18	22	14	48	21	.86	1.19	13.82	26.33
Park ..	94	79	10	11	3	10	13	4	.23	.17	100.00	100.00
Phillips ..	21	6	3	3	1	1	3	3	.80	.30	23.46	25.00
Pondera ..	52	5	10	5	2	5	7	7	.40	.41	17.50	25.00
Powder River ..	40	28	6	2	1	5	6	15	.99	.91	29.60	25.00
Powell ..	51	64	12	13	3	3	15	12	.59	.71	9.98	12.33
Prairie ..	91	96	5	11	4	1	9	28	.74	1.60	11.59	37.46
Ravalli ..	95	75	7	17	4	11	11	10	.59	.59	25.00	11.22
Richland ..	89	8	8	4	3	2	9	11	.59	.63	25.00	23.91
Rosebud ..	36	46	5	8	4	3	9	24	.93	1.37	6.91	15.18
Roosevelt ..	217	158	9	19	5	5	14	390	24.42	22.58	36.11	37.00
Sanders ..	1,016	1,054	259	291	108	99	367	6	.40	.57	7.59	14.49
Sheridan ..	79	69	5	7	1	3	10	3	.20	.17	12.50	9.67
Silver Bow ..	24	31	2	3	1	1	3	6	.53	.35	7.21	13.63
Stillwater ..	111	44	5	6	3	3	8	9	.40	.52	10.52	21.95
Sweet Grass ..	57	41	5	6	1	3	6	47	2.64	2.68	27.51	32.19
Teton ..	145	146	25	35	15	12	40	20	.40	1.14	17.01	32.25
Toole ..	35	62	6	10	10	6	20	3	.13	.17	5.40	7.31
Treasure ..	37	41	1	1	1	2	2	3	.40	.52	10.52	21.95
Valley ..	522	638	85	102	47	49	132	151	8.81	8.72	25.28	23.67
Wheatland ..												
Wibaux ..												
Yellowstone ..												
Totals ..	6,098	6,501	1,022	1,207	474	531	1,496	1,728	100.	100.		

TABLE NO. 24—REVENUE FROM LICENSES. REVENUE FROM LICENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR DEC. 31, 1918, AS REPORTED BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

Counties	Billiard Tables	Bottling Wors	Bowling Alleys	Breweries	Cigarette Selling	Intelligence Offices	Liquor Selling, etail	Liquor Selling , Wholesale	Pawnbrokers and Peddlers
Beaverhead	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 55.00	\$ 650.00	\$.....	\$ 11,290.65	\$.....	\$ 12.50
Big Horn	268.75		30.00		143.75		977.20		
Blaine	251.25		10.00		175.00		2,297.30		
Broadwater	136.25		40.00	45.00	187.50		3,422.72		100.00
Carter	37.50				50.00		1,708.52		
Carbon	60.00				450.00		14,227.19		
Cascade	1,642.50	240.00	140.00	487.50	1,982.50		45,094.45		437.50
Choteau	300.00				260.00		6,130.19		
Custer	393.75	50.00	110.00		450.00		7,646.99	108.30	12.50
Dawson	360.00		70.00		362.50		\$,586.37		12.50
Deer Lodge	967.50				600.00		28,124.53	135.00	50.00
Fallon	213.75		40.00		237.50		7,143.57		2.00
Fergus	1,068.30			153.00	1,081.25		18,002.99	412.50	25.00
Flathead	660.00		60.00	72.25	500.00		9,997.38		
Gallatin	532.75	160.00	30.00	280.00	600.00		10,076.92	37.50	12.50
Granite	326.25		20.00	55.00	150.00		3,779.75		
Hill	223.75			65.00	712.50		10,758.84		
Jefferson	247.35				300.00		7,143.57		
Lew. & Cl'k.	498.75	145.00	65.00	237.50	985.00	140.00	23,704.61		50.00
Lincoln	363.75		45.00	325.00			5,987.86		
Madison	45.00				500.00		7,082.29		
Meagher	82.50				200.00		1,875.44		
Mniera	85.65				37.50		2,887.35		
Missoula	515.00	60.00	15.00	440.00	550.00	80.00	17,567.10	1,540.00	
Musselshell	495.50	50.00	30.00		400.00		11,382.55	75.00	
Park	458.50		45.00		493.75		9,512.48	237.50	
Phillips	465.00		10.00		475.00		5,290.49		
Powell	290.00			60.00	275.00		6,111.11	75.00	
Prairie	129.35		20.00		125.00		2,592.35		
Ravalli	525.00				300.00		2,959.10		
Richland	322.50		45.00		200.00				
Rosebud	341.25				225.00		4,769.35		
Sanders	203.95				168.75		4,032.82		
Sheridan	827.09		50.00		740.00		17,499.13		12.50
Silver Bow	11.25	180.00	45.00		2,110.00		100,461.45	565.00	997.50
Stillwater	363.75				325.00		1,226.01		
Sweet Grass	101.25				125.00		3,358.08	75.00	
Teton	1,113.75		5.00		700.00		10,675.35		
Tooley	266.25				225.00		5,511.46	150.00	
Valley	450.00				175.00		7,299.78	75.00	
Wibaux	105.00				75.00		2,155.80		
Yellowstone	1,447.43	120.00	50.00	350.00	1,050.00	130.00	20,382.89	75.00	232.50
Wheatland	358.50				240.00		3,792.48		
Totals	\$17,565.62	\$1,005.00	\$975.00	\$2,625.35	\$19,592.50	\$350.00	\$464,382.77	\$3,560.80	\$1,957.00

TABLE NO. 24 (Continued)—REVENUE FROM LICENSES. REVENUE FROM LICENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1918, AS REPORTED BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

Counties	Power and Light Companies	Shows and Circuses	Shooting Galleries	Telegraph and Telephone	Theaters	Water Companies	Street Railways	All Others	Totals
Beaverhead	\$ 50.00	\$ 20.00	\$	\$	\$ 25.00	\$	\$	\$ 225.00	\$ 12,328.15
Big Horn	1,419.70
Blaine	6.00	.....	.....	.....	2,739.55
Broadwater	3,931.47
Carter	1,796.02
Carbon	50.00	15.00	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	14,807.19
Cascade	125.00	75.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	50,424.45
Choteau	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,700.19
Custer	25.00	15.00	.....	75.00	.....	.....	51.00	8,937.54
Dawson	5.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	6,446.37
Deer Lodge	125.00	30.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....	65.00	30,297.03
Fallon	12.50	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	507.75
Fergus	25.00	.....	.....	125.00	.....	.....	.....	20,893.04
Flathead	200.00	.....	.....	100.00	50.00	50.00	.....	2.00	11,631.63
Gallatin	15.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	11,794.67
Granite	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,391.00
Hill	75.00	.....	.....	.....	11,835.09
Jefferson	7,690.92
Lewis & Clark	25.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	25,950.86
Lincoln	50.00	10.00	.....	100.00	2.00	100.00	.....	7.00	6,990.61
Madison	50.00	.....	46.65	7,723.94
Meagher	2,157.94
Mineral	3,010.59
Missoula	150.00	25.00	.....	175.00	.....	.....	.....	21,117.10
Musselshell	50.00	57.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	12,565.05
Park	75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,822.23
Phillips	36.00	6,276.49
Powell	5.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	6,841.11
Prairie	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,875.70
Ravalli	50.00	25.00	.....	.....	50.00	100.00	.....	10.00	4,019.10
Richland	567.50
Rosebud	5,335.60
Sanders	4,405.52
Sheridan	113.00	19,241.72
Silver Bow	125.00	100.00	.....	475.00	400.00	50.00	2,485.14	108,005.34
Stillwater	10.00	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	1,928.76
Sweet Grass	2.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,761.33
Teton	12,494.10
Toole	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,162.79
Valley	25.00	.....	.....	.....	8,024.78
Wibaux	2,335.80
Yellowstone	50.00	60.00	.....	360.00	.....	.....	.....	24,307.82
Wheatland	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,422.98
Totals	\$400.00	\$997.50	\$370.00	\$300.00	\$2,104.10	\$700.00	\$50.00	\$3,040.89	\$519,976.33

Counties	Billiard Tables	Bottling Works	Bowling Alleys	Cigarette Selling	Intelligence Offices	Pawnbrokers and Peddlers	Power and Light Companies	Shows and Circuses	Shooting Galleries	Telephone and Telegraph	Theaters	Water Companies	All Others	Totals
Beaverhead	\$ 217.50			\$ 800.00	\$ 10.00		20.00	\$ 20.00			\$ 25.00		\$ 1,122.50	\$ 1,122.50
Big Horn	200.50			375.00									575.25	575.25
Blaine	292.50			375.00									667.50	667.50
Broadwater	172.50		40.00	325.00							50.00		537.50	537.50
Carbon	285.00			325.00									1,372.50	1,372.50
Carter	138.75			175.00									1,313.75	1,313.75
Cascade	1,998.75	240.00	135.00	3,175.00		652.50		125.00	30.00		200.00		6,556.25	6,556.25
Chouteau	508.25			512.50				15.00					1,533.75	1,533.75
Custer	572.75	50.00	80.00	372.50									1,558.75	1,558.75
Dawson	727.50		60.00	475.00				25.00	30.00		75.00	50.00	1,950.00	1,950.00
Deer Lodge	765.00			475.00		12.50		25.00			62.50		2,097.50	2,097.50
Ellison	562.50		20.00	1,287.50				80.00			100.00	40.00	2,800.25	2,800.25
Fergus	1,776.25	160.00	20.00	2,550.00		62.50	150.00	130.00			125.00	30.25	4,623.75	4,623.75
Flathead	786.25		20.00	400.00		100.00		50.00	35.00	150.00	50.00		1,961.25	1,961.25
Galatin	671.25	80.00	75.00	975.00							50.00		2,947.25	2,947.25
Garfield	18.75			175.00									57.00	57.00
Glacier	262.50			450.00									51.00	51.00
Granite	270.00		40.00	200.00							25.00		16.00	16.00
Hill	290.70			950.00									1,265.70	1,265.70
Jefferson	165.00			250.00									415.00	415.00
Lewis & Clark	431.25	180.00	75.00	1,225.00	55.00	25.00	50.00	50.00			225.00	100.00	2,866.25	2,866.25
Lincoln	480.00		60.00	550.00			50.00			100.00		50.00	1,349.30	1,349.30
Madison	333.75			550.00									933.75	933.75
McCone	120.00			100.00									220.00	220.00
Meagher	112.50			200.00									364.27	364.27
Mineral	201.50			175.00	5.00			25.00	15.00		150.00		581.50	581.50
Missoula	701.25	180.00		650.00		62.50					25.00		1,585.53	1,585.53
Musselshell	798.03			962.50				175.00			200.00		2,402.60	2,402.60
Park	484.75	50.00	45.00	525.00									31.00	31.00
Phillips	305.41		30.00	200.00									891.41	891.41
Pondera	262.50			200.00									4.00	4.00
Powell	285.00			275.00				30.00			25.00		466.50	466.50
Powder River	11.25			175.00									879.00	879.00
Prairie	158.75		20.00	200.00							5.00		186.25	186.25
Ravalli	480.00			425.00							25.00		383.75	383.75
Richland	318.75		20.00	262.50			150.00						1,701.25	1,701.25
Roosevelt	662.50		45.00	600.00									1,307.50	1,307.50
Rosebud	207.00			300.00		200.00							549.00	549.00
Sanders	294.25			506.25									19.40	19.40
Sheridan	698.75		45.00	925.00									18.50	18.50
Silver Bow	1,707.50	300.00		2,460.00	30.00	605.00		50.00	25.00		550.00		5,950.00	5,950.00
Stillwater	264.25			325.00				10.00					2.00	2.00
Sweet Grass	97.50		20.00	187.50				10.00					315.00	315.00
Teton	738.75		30.00	775.00									1,546.25	1,546.25
Toole	257.50			262.50									78.66	78.66
Valley	655.00			625.00									50.00	50.00
													1,330.00	1,330.00

County	WHITE			COLORED			INDIANS AND HALF BREDS			Chinese and Japanese	Total Confined During Year	Total Number of Days All Were Confined	Average Number of Days Each Were Confined	Misdemeanor	Held for Felonies	Witnesses	Insane Held Temporarily	Each County's Percent of State's Total
	Total		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females											
	Males	Females																
Beaverhead	206	4	210	2	2	4	69	1	70	4	287	6,247	23	246	29	1	11	2.60
Big Horn	56	.....	56	1	1	2	3	.....	3	8	69	1,291	19	41	25	.....	.....	.62
Blaine	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1,966	48	11	27	.....	.....	.39
Broadwater	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	379	8	21	11	.....	.....	.31
Carbon	138	1	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	1,970	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.26
Carter	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	29	4	4	3	.....	.....	.09
Choteau	118	121	239	1	6	7	6	1	7	128	128	128	10	80	40	.....	.....	1.16
Cascade	1,225	29	1,254	89	105	194	17	3	20	1,379	13,722	10	1,195	14	103	67	.....	12.53
Custer	173	3	176	5	1	6	1	1	2	6	189	4,123	22	119	62	.....	.....	1.72
Dawson	115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	2,225	19	50	50	15	.....	1.04
Deer Lodge	414	.....	414	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.83
Fallon	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	218	12	7	8	1	.....	1.15
Fergus	195	11	206	4	5	9	5	1	6	2	220	.....	.....	118	72	2	.....	1.99
Flathead	102	7	109	7	4	11	1	1	2	2	123	2,099	17	74	13	28	.....	1.11
Gallatin	251	11	262	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	6	270	4,399	16	196	67	.....	.....	2.43
Granite	835	3	838	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	845	5,071	6	831	7	.....	.....	7.70
Hill	122	3	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	2,786	23	118	20	.....	.....	1.10
Jefferson	62	3	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	1,331	20	39	20	6	.....	1.59
Lew. & Clark	264	24	288	13	19	32	5	1	6	2	315	4,221	13	234	40	24	.....	2.84
Lincoln	59	.....	59	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	1,784	28	32	15	1	.....	1.57
Madison	32	2	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	420	13	17	13	4	.....	.30
Meagher	42	1	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	702	16	43	.....	.....	.....	.39
Mineral	117	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	1,223	30	105	9	.....	.....	1.06
Missoula	1,061	85	1,146	18	23	41	56	18	74	3	1,228	10,700	8	1,112	75	10	.....	11.18
Musselshell	70	7	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	365	4	53	19	1	.....	4.70
Park	352	22	374	1	3	4	1	1	2	4	382	11,460	30	240	62	40	.....	3.46
Phillips	71	4	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	985	13	57	7	2	.....	.68
Powell	305	3	308	2	5	7	1	1	2	.....	314	3,823	12	300	11	.....	.....	2.83
Prairie	37	2	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	442	11	27	6	5	.....	.36
Ravalli	47	6	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	487	9	39	5	3	.....	.48
Richland	64	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	1,246	19	35	24	.....	.....	.58
Rosebud	93	3	96	6	6	12	2	2	4	.....	104	3,497	33	13	.....	.....	.....	.95
Sanders	89	1	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	2,364	24	83	.....	.....	.....	.93
Sheridan	90	15	105	1	6	7	1	4	5	.....	100	2,490	25	48	38	1	.....	.99
Silver Bow	2,273	100	2,373	80	124	204	62	2	64	16	2,575	35,266	13	1,624	744	55	.....	23.40
Stillwater	63	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	1,237	19	42	17	1	.....	.59
Sweet Grass	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1,371	19	35	32	1	.....	.46
Teton	57	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	1,666	28	19	32	2	.....	.53
Toole	75	1	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	386	70	4	.....	.....	.....	.69
Valley	124	18	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	2,874	20	93	40	9	.....	1.29
Wheatland	105	4	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	1,410	10	40	30	20	.....	.99
Wibaux	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	53	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.08
Yellowstone	270	30	300	10	35	45	1	1	2	1	337	6,185	18	241	26	25	45	3.05
Total	9,930	393	10,323	250	366	616	261	234	495	54	11,004	43,755	.....	7,692	1,632	301	523	100

TABLE NO. 28.—REPORT OF THE MONTANA STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1919.

Counties from which patients were received and number of patients from each county.

County	Male	Female	Total
Beaverhead	14	6	20
Big Horn	3	2	5
Blaine	10	6	16
Broadwater	8	2	10
Carbon	22	5	27
Carter	1		1
Cascade	66	15	81
Choteau	21	4	25
Custer	18	8	26
Dawson	18	6	24
Deer Lodge	34	22	56
Fallon	5	3	8
Fergus	31	15	46
Flathead	32	13	45
Gallatin	34	9	43
Glacier	1		1
Granite	16	2	18
Hill	12	2	14
Jefferson	28	3	31
Lewis & Clark	88	31	119
Lincoln	3	1	4
Madison	21	4	25
Meagher	18	5	23
Mineral	8		8
Missoula	41	18	59
Musselshell	8	4	12
Park	15	7	20
Phillips	5	2	7
Powell	11	1	12
Prairie	1	3	4
Ravalli	15	9	24
Richland	5	2	7
Roosevelt	1	3	4
Rosebud	7	5	12
Sanders	3	2	5
Sheridan	7	4	11
Stillwater	4	4	8
Silver Bow	160	77	237
Sweet Grass	8		8
Teton	20	9	29
Toole	4		4
Valley	17	8	25
Wheatland	1		1
Wibaux	3	1	4
Yellowstone	43	17	60
Penitentiary	11		11
Voluntarily Committed	9	2	11
Totals	909	342	1,251

TABLE NO. 29—REPORT OF THE MONTANA STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1920.

Counties from which patients were received and number of patients for each county.

County	Male	Female	Total
Beaverhead	17	8	25
Big Horn	5	1	6
Blaine	9	6	15
Broadwater	6	1	7
Carbon	22	5	27
Carter .....	.....	2	2
Cascade	60	20	80
Choteau	22	5	27
Custer	14	12	26
Dawson	16	5	21
Deer Lodge	30	23	53
Fallon	4	4	8
Fergus	30	21	51
Flathead	35	13	48
Gallatin	37	10	47
Glacier	4	.....	4
Granite	19	2	21
Hill	14	1	15
Jefferson	28	3	31
Lewis & Clark	76	39	115
Lincoln	5	1	6
Madison	22	6	28
Meagher	16	5	21
Mineral	9	.....	9
Missoula	46	12	58
Musselshell	10	5	15
Park	13	8	21
Phillips	7	9	10
Pondera	5	1	6
Powell	13	.....	13
Prairie .....	.....	4	4
Powder River	1	1	2
Ravalli	15	6	21
Richland	9	14	23
Rosebud	8	7	15
Roosevelt	2	4	6
Sanders	2	3	5
Sheridan	6	6	12
Stillwater	4	2	6
Silver Bow	148	86	234
Sweet Grass	7	.....	7
Teton	21	8	29
Toole	7	2	9
Treasure	5	.....	5
Vale	20	11	31
Wheatland	4	.....	4
Wibaux	4	2	6
Yellowstone	46	20	66
Penitentiary	5	.....	5
Voluntarily Committed	3	2	5
U. S. Army	3	.....	3
Totals	911	400	1,312

TABLE NO. 30—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FROM DEC. 1, 1918, TO NOV. 30, 1919, INCL.

	Male	Female	Total
Number in hospital beginning of year	865	347	1,212
Number admitted during fiscal year	316	163	479
Total treated	1,181	510	1,691
Discharged during year, improved and recovered	180	97	277
Deaths	88	41	129
Escaped	34	.....	34
Total discharged	302	138	440
Total treated	1,181	510	1,691
Total Discharged	302	138	440
Total in hospital end of year	879	372	1,251

TABLE NO. 31—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FROM DEC. 1, 1919, TO NOV. 30, 1920, INCL.

	Male	Female	Total
Number in hospital beginning of year	879	372	1,251
Number admitted during fiscal year	341	174	515
Total treated	1,220	546	1,766
Discharged, improved and recovered	152	121	273
Deaths	106	25	131
Escapes	49	.....	49
Deported	1	.....	1
Total discharged	308	146	464
Total treated	1,220	546	1,766
Total discharged	308	146	464
Total in hospital end of year	912	400	1,312

